THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVIII. LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1868. NEW SERIES---NUMBER 119

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

RATHER A BAD SHOWING.

No Official Advices from Paraguay.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

England's Joint Occupancy of San Juan Not Relinquished.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

INDIAN COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has submitted his preliminary annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. The total population of Indians he puts down at 300,000, which is rapidly decreasing, on account of disease introduced by depraved whites and whisky. He thinks a large portion of the wilder tribes manifest a disposition to emerge from the savage state. He urges amelioration of the pitiable condition of the savages, and thinks they deserve greater sympathy, and also notes that there is less interest taken in them by Christian organizations than in former years.

Many tribes are without schools, and altogether without religious institutions. He has information from the Governor of Idaho that the Indian war is virtually ended. Our military operations have been successful. Many were captured and the rest compelled to sue for peace. During the year the Indian commission had made a treaty with the Northern Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, Baulls, Sioux and Ogollols, Navajoe and Shoshoues. The main features of these treaties bind the Indians to keep peace and provide for them suitable reservations and means for education and civilization.

In accordance with the provisions of the treaty with the Sioux, the military posts, L. F. Smith, Phil. Kearney and Reno, in the Powder river country, have been abandoned, and on this point the Indians are satisfied.

The treaties made in 1867, with the tribes in Kansas, have not been ratified, with the exception of that with the Pottawatamies. Others yet await the action of the President, the concurrence of the Indians thereto having only been recently received.

The principal feature of the treaties made by Commissioner Taylor and the Governor of Colorado with the savages of that region is the removal of the latter from New Mexico and Colorado to a reservation in the latter country, and the establishment of agencies there. Some of the bands have accepted the terms, and probably all will accept. In May last a treaty was made with the Osage Indians by which that tribe agrees to sell about eight millions of acres of land in Kansas, for sixteen millions of dollars, to the Leavenworth and Galveston Railroad Company, and they agree to remove to the Indian country south of Kansas.

A treaty was made in July at Washington with the Cherokees, supplemental to that made two years ago, and in explanation thereof. It has not yet been acted on by the Senate. A treaty made lately with the Montana Indians provides for the extinguishment of their title to a large extent of country, and for their location in districts suitable to their needs.

The Commissioner recommends that treaties be made with the Stockbridge Indians in Wisconsin and Ohio, and Missourians in Nebraska. Both tribes are destitute, and occupy valuable lands which are of little use to them. By the sale of these lands they can be made comfortable.

No report has yet been made by the recent peace commission held at Chicago. Commissioner Taylor, of the Bureau, dissented from the views of the majority, who think the Indian Bureau should be controlled by the War Department. The Commissioner recommends Congress to make liberal provision for the destitute Indians. He also believes it a better policy to feed than to fight them. He entertains the opinion that the stoppage of supplies to the Indians, which has been agreed on in the treaty, was the cause of hostilities on the part of the savages in their attacks on settlers and emigrant trains.

The responsibility of these troubles, he says, does not rest on the Bureau, which has faithfully and earnestly represented to Congress the means to avoid them. The report also recommends legislation to protect the people of Texas from invasion by Indians north of the Red river, and from Eastward, which the Commissioner thinks can be secured by the location of several military posts on the North and West border of the State.

He thinks the section of the law concerning the barter, sale, or giving of spirituous liquors to Indians should be amended so as to include cider and beer, in which Indians indulge to a great extent. In some instances breweries have been located near Indian reservations.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Clark, long Superintendent of the Printing Bureau, has at last been disposed of, Secretary McCulloch having accepted his resignation. The Retrenchment Committee refused to proceed with their business in the Treasury Department until Clark had no longer connection with it. The retention of this notoriously corrupt man has been a great scandal.

SUPERVISORS.

Secretary McCulloch again rejected Kirby, nominated by Rollins, as Supervisor of New York. D. B. Dutcher's name will next be sent in. George B. Williams was confirmed Supervisor of Indiana. He is a Republican.

PARAGUAYAN AFFAIRS.

Hon. E. B. Washburne called upon Secretary Seward this morning to ascertain the truth in regard to certain statements recently published relative to the official conduct of his brother C. A. Washburne, in not protecting the rights of certain American citizens in Paraguay, to which Government Mr. Washburne is our accredited Minister. The Department of State has received no advices whatever on the subject.

INCOMPETENTS.

The committee who have been investigating the competency of examiners in the Patent Office have determined to discharge a number of them for incompetency. Much litigation will be avoided by superseding these officials by persons qualified for the position.

FALSE REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The attention of Secretary Seward was called to-day to a telegraphic dispatch from Washington to New York, Cincinnati and other papers, in which it is asserted that the British Government had receded from its position in regard to the joint occupation of the island of San Juan, which Secretary Seward pronounced as destitute of foundation. He also pronounced the various statements recently emanating from the same source, relative to our alleged settlement of the Alabama claims, as simply the merest concectures, and devoid of any truth.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

to-day promises Grant earnest and generous support in whatever he may project for the restoration of peace to our distracted country.

THE PUBLICATION OF REPORTS.

The Secretary of War has begun to put in operation a different system from that heretofore generally pursued in the various departments in regard to the publication of the report of heads of Bureaus.

His course is to give to the press all such reports of military commanders and subordinate officers as soon as the briefs for use in the preparation of his own reports have been made, acting on the theory that the public have a right to the information therein contained, when its publication is not prejudicial to the service. In this plan it is well understood he has Gen. Grant's concurrence. Secretary McCulloch holds to a different theory, and has expressed much dissatisfaction at the publication of the reports of his subordinates.

[To the Associated Press.]

Admiral Radford Ordered to the Command of the European Squadron—Gen. Stoneman's Report.

EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Preparatory orders have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy to Rear-admiral Radford, now in command of Washington navy-yard, to take command of the European squadron. The Franklin will return to the squadron with Rear-admiral Radford.

GEN. STONEMAN'S REPORT.

Brevet Major-General Stoneman, commanding the First Military District, has made his report to the General-in-chief. The system inaugurated and policy pursued by Gen. Schofield having by long experience been found complete and satisfactory, the one was adopted, and the other followed, with such modification in detail as circumstances arising from time to time demanded.

The fourth article of the Constitution was thought by some to vacate every office in the State filled by persons who come within its provisions. He says his predecessor had made 532 appointments—many of them minor positions—vacancies caused by death or resignation or removal—and in doing so had very nearly exhausted the available material at his disposal. But one vacancy on the bench had occurred. To fill this it had been deemed necessary to resort to the officers of the army to find a person fit for this important and responsible position.

This instance is cited to show the evident impossibility of carrying on the government of State upon the assumption that the thousands of officers in the District, embracing State officers, ex-judges, sheriffs, attorneys, magistrates, etc., etc., not to speak of the large numbers of municipal officers, such as mayors, councilmen, aldermen, constables, overseers of the poor and others—should suddenly cease in the performance of their functions, with no possibility of filling their places under the provisions of the reconstruction laws.

The question of non-action substantially settled itself, and probably this result was promoted by his [whose?] opportune absence from the State immediately subsequent to adjournment of Congress, and things moved on as before, under the provisions and requirements of the reconstruction laws, then and now in full operation. Since August, the forces in that District have been reduced by sending a squadron of cavalry to the plains, the battery of artillery to Washington, and the 29th Infantry to Tennessee; and the companies which remain have been greatly depleted by reason of the number of men discharged on account of the expiration of their term of service.

A large number will be discharged during the next three months, and consequently, by the 1st of Jan. next the whole number in the District will be much below 1,000 in the aggregate.

Among the many important questions that have presented themselves is the Methodist church contest. After a careful investigation and able opinion thereon by Judge Advocate Col. Burnham, it has been deemed advisable as yet not to make any order in the matter. The investigation shows that it embraces the most delicate question of laws, both statute and ecclesiastical, and is one, Gen. Stoneman says, that can only be settled by the decision of the highest civil tribunal or by legislative enactment.

In some instances it has been found impossible to find any person upon whom an appointment could be conferred, and the difficulty has been overcome by devolving the performance of the duties on persons who were not opposed to reconstruction nor disloyal to the Government of the United States. Gen. Stoneman recommends the repeal of the 9th section of the act of Congress of July 9th, 1867, which seeks for some remedy for evils which it was feared with reason might ensue.

Special cases as they have arisen have been settled on the principle of recognizing the claims of both contestants, and giving each the right of occupancy on alternate weeks. Arrangements have been made with most of the railway companies advantageous to them as well as to the State, by which it is to be hoped they will be able to pay in reasonable time their dues to the treasury. This arrangement contemplates that one-third be paid in currency, and the balance in State bonds.

The appointment of officers and directors for the State, apportionment of taxes and extension of the stay law is not yet determined, and are questions for further consideration.

The report contains a correspondence between Robert Ould, Marmaduke, Johnson and Thos. O. Evans.

A committee was appointed by the State Central Conservative Committee to confer with the General in reference to holding an election for Presidential electors. General Stoneman, in reply, asks whether they can cite any law authorizing him, as military commander, to order or authorize such election. He says if district commanders cannot prohibit, according to law, they cannot prevent in the sense of the order, or authorize or give official sanction.

Without in any manner expressing any opinion on the propriety, right, or duty of the people of Virginia, or any portion of them, at this time, to peacefully assemble and ballot for any persons as electors for President and Vice President, he suggested the inquiry whether or not any such course of procedure, calculated to excite or disturb the public mind, would be wise or prudent. My duties, he said, are plain and marked out by the law placing me here, and are confined to protecting all persons in their rights of person and property; to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to obey the lawful orders of my properly constituted superiors.

A writ of habeas corpus has been applied for, and is understood to be granted, to test the legality of the action of the district commander in regard to the fourteenth article of the constitutional amendment. What the result will be remains to be determined.

The affairs connected with the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in Virginia have been managed with ability and discretion, reflecting great credit on Assistant Adjutant General Brown.

The subordinates, so far as Gen. Stoneman is informed, performed their thankless duties to the general satisfaction of those concerned, and sought, so far as in their power, to see justice done and the rights of the negroes protected. In doing this they had on the one hand ignorance and on the other prejudice to contend against and overcome. Instances, though rare, have been brought to his attention where violence has been used toward them, but those cases were confined to individuals and not chargable to communities.

The abuses practiced toward negroes, which have been reported by the Bureau agents, have been in all instances investigated by military commissions, and the civil authorities have been required to see that justice is administered. As the law now stands, and in accordance with its requirements, the functions of the Bureau will cease on the first of January. In consideration of the unreconstructed condition of the State, with no Legislature to make laws or regulations or appropriations of money, with an exhausted treasury and an apathetic people, it further becomes an important matter, worthy the early attention of Congress.

The officers both civil and military have generally performed their duties with willingness worthy of commendation, and to this, together with the respect for law and justice manifested by the people, white and black, is due the quiet and good order that reigns throughout the State.

CHIEF OF THE PRINTING DIVISION.

Geo. McCarico, who has been acting as chief of the printing division of the Treasury Department during Mr. Clark's leave of absence, will probably be permanently appointed to that position now that Clark's resignation has been accepted, and the latter is therefore no longer connected with that office.

SUPERVISORS.

The nomination of Jas. R. West as supervisor for Louisiana was confirmed by Secretary McCulloch, but his commission is withheld, as Commissioner Rollins desires to withdraw the nomination. The Secretary has rejected Spencer Kirby for supervisor for the Eastern District of New York. G. B. Williams was appointed supervisor of Indiana.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day were only $165,433.

PATENTS.

During the past week the Commissioner of Patents has received 224 applications for patents and 35 caveats, and issued 224 patents.

REPAIR OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

Gen. Michler, Superintendent of Public Buildings, recommends in his report that a large appropriation be made for the annual repairs of the Executive mansion and for refurnishing at the commencement of the next Presidential term.

WASHBURNE.

The State Department has received only partial official information on the subject of trouble between Minister Washburne and the Paraguayan Government previous to his departure from that country. No intelligence has come to hand which would subject him to censure. On the contrary, the Standard, the leading English paper of Buenos Ayres, warmly defends his conduct, as governed by the highest considerations of courage and humanity.

CHICAGO.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—A meeting of tobacconists and wholesale grocers was held last evening at the Tremont House, to take action with reference to what they call unequal taxation. The meeting was largely attended. A lengthy preamble and resolutions were adopted. Also a memorial to Congress, praying for a repeal of a portion of sections 78 and 94 of the the imposing taxes on distilled spirits, tobacco, &c.

Congressman Judd and Senator Trumbull promise their aid. Several committees were appointed, and speeches made by several prominent citizens. Petitions to Congress are to be circulated for signatures. Another meeting will be held soon.

INDIANA.

Steamboat Collision—Steamer J. N. McCullough and Two Barges Sunk—Boy Drowned.

MADISON, Nov. 18.—The towboat Tiger with barges, coming down, collided with the J. N. McCullough, going up, one mile above this city, at ten o'clock last night. The McCullough was struck by one of the barges, tearing the whole side off for twenty or thirty feet, causing her to sink in three minutes in seventeen feet of water.

The deck sweep, a boy, is missing, and is probably drowned. All the rest of the crew and the passengers are safe.

The steamer McNotte came to the relief of the McCullough, and brought all on board to the shore. Two of the coal barges also sank, and are probably a total loss.

ARKANSAS.

Radical Account of the Kuklux Battle.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—A Little Rock special to the Democrat says, of the previously reported fight at Center Point, Sevier county, Ark., that Gen. Patterson's report of the matter states that he sent a detachment of militia, under Major Demby, to occupy Center Point. Just before arriving there they met about one hundred Kuklux, drawn up in line of battle. The Kuklux killed one militia man and wounded several others. Major Demby then charged their line, killed nine of them, and wounded many more, capturing twenty prisoners and twenty stand of arms and thirty-five horses and mules, and completely routing the remainder of the party.

There is no quorum in the Legislature yet.

NASHVILLE

Brownlow Incites a War of Extermination in East Tennessee.

PROSPECTIVE LEGISLATION.

The Outrage Consummated in the Fourth District.

TILLMAN DECLARED ELECTED.

A Chapter of Murders and Outrages.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to Louisville Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Nov. 18.—The Legislature has not yet initiated any movement looking to the enfranchisement of the proscribed whites, and there is very little reason to hope that such measure can pass the present session, considering the material composing that body.

The principal business to be transacted before adjournment, which will probably take place about Christmas, bears on the railroads of the State. There is no doubt whatever that a bill will be passed authorizing the sale of those roads which have not paid the interest due the State.

It is also known that notwithstanding the immense debt owed by the State, and the failure to pay the July interest until a few weeks ago, large issues of bonds are nevertheless to be authorized before adjournment. The roads in East Tennessee want nearly two millions and the roads in the Western section of the State will also get liberal aid. The Knoxville and Kentucky road will come in for the largest share. Those who are putting these schemes through keep them very quiet, as the people are becoming every day more impatient under the excessive taxation.

Brownlow has again positively refused to fill a vacancy in the Supreme Court by an appointment recommended by most of the leading Radicals in East Tennessee. The General Assembly is preparing to compel him to do so. The breach between him and those who are anxious to control affairs when he goes to the United States Senate is daily growing wider.

In Blount county, on Sunday, a man named Rhea, while laboring under delirium tremens, fatally shot his wife, and then killed himself.

Near Huntsville, Alabama, on Monday night, an old man named Williamson Smith was taken from his house and hung by some disguised parties. Smith had recently been tried for murder, and was acquitted.

On Saturday night a body of men rode into Florence, Alabama, and proceeding to the house of a negro named Ellis, forced the door open and shot him dead. What offense the negro was guilty of is not known.

Governor Brownlow through the Knoxville Whig has commenced what is really a war of extermination against the few remaining rebels left in East Tennessee. In the last issue the following language is used: "Every such man, like every tory of the war of Independence, finds himself among neighbors whom he lately wronged. He is an object of hatred and he knows it. More than that, he is among hosts of enemies, and therefore helpless."

In the Fourth District, Tillman, the Republican candidate for Congress, has received the certificate. Sheafe, Democrat, had 850 majority on a square vote; but, after the election was over, there were just enough votes thrown out to declare Tillman elected.

NEW YORK.

Explosion of a Locomotive—Engineer Killed—Arrest of a Party with Stolen Bonds in his Possession—The Present Status of the Erie Row—Proceedings of the Sub-Retrenchment Committee.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Times' Port Jarvis, New York, special of this morning says that the boiler of locomotive No. 287, while standing in the yard at Port Jarvis, burst, instantly killing the engineer, Fred. Hardenburg. The fireman was in front of the engine and escaped unharmed. Hardenburg was carried over the tops of the trees near by, and was found one hundred and fifty feet from the engine, his body horribly mangled and wedged between two stumps. The dome of the engine went through the roof a house two hundred feet distant, passing through a bedroom, fortunately unoccupied, landing in a kitchen below.

John T. Black, a well-known resident of Brooklyn, was yesterday arrested by Detective Smith on a charge of having guilty possession of several one thousand dollar bonds of the bounty loans of Onondaigua county, N. Y. which, it is alleged, were stolen, with other securities, from the Syracuse Savings Bank on the 1st of April last. Mr. B. is a stock broker, and will have to explain how he became possessed of the bonds.

The new Erie litigation is the leading topic in Wall street, and at present seems to stand as follows:

On the 16th inst. Judge Sutherland, of the Supreme Court, granted an injunction restraining the Directors from issuing more stock, from removing any papers of the Company out of the jurisdiction of the Court and from issuing any said funds for other than legitimate requirements of the Company. This injunction was granted on complaint of August Belmont and E. B. Tucker, and was supported by affidavits of Daniel Drew.

An order was also issued by the same Justice to show cause on or before the 23d inst. why a receiver should not be appointed. On the same date, Charles McIntosh, representing himself owner of 2,600 shares of stock, made complaint before Judge Barnard, supported by the affidavit of James Fisk, charging, among other things hostile to the interests of the Erie Company, that certain persons, including the complainants in the suit before Judge Sutherland, were engaged in depressing the market price of stock, and that they threatened to commence litigation and make application to the courts for the appointment of a receiver.

On this complaint, Judge Barnard ordered that the persons named in the complaint of McIntosh and the affidavit of Fisk, should refrain from the commencement of a suit against the Erie Railroad directors, and from obtaining orders on ex parte application from courts, and also that they should not apply for a Receiver. In addition, he appointed Jay Gould Receiver of the Company, on his filing a bond of two millions of dollars.

The injunctions appear to be in direct conflict with each other. It is understood Judge Barnard issued an order enjoining the plaintiffs in the suits commenced yesterday from taking proceedings in the premises.

The following gentlemen were to-day elected Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company: Allan McLane, Wm. Denneston, Jas. M. Brown, Howard Potter, Abel A. Low, Frances Skiddy, Jonathan Thorne, W. H. Webb, and Sidney Mason.

Nearly the full official vote of the State gives Seymour 428,722, Grant 419,566.

The Scotia brings English mails to the 8th inst.

The sub-committee of Congressional committee on retrenchment met to-day and examined several collectors of internal revenue for the district of this city. Mr. Fullerton also appeared and was examined as to the various matters to which public attention has been lately directed, and explained fully his connection with the investigation of the revenue frauds in this city.

He testified that the money and bonds taken from a certain ex-collecter of the city at the office of D. C. Birdsall, were for different purposes than those that had been alleged and lately published in newspapers; that he was only acting as counsel for one of the parties, and had no share or interest in the money paid by said collector at the time, and that the money and bonds were taken by the collector's counsel and returned by him to Smith, less his expenses and counsel fee.

The committee then adjourned till Friday.

The Protestant Episcopal Primary Convention of the new diocese of Long Island, organized to-day. The election of a bishop will be proceeded with to-morrow.

The Chamber of Life Assurance commenced to hold their annual meeting to-day. The election of officers was postponed till to-morrow. To-day was devoted to the consideration of the formation of a National Chamber. No result however was reached.

Rumor now says that the managers of Tammany Hall have resolved to nominate A. Oakley Hall or Abraham Lawrence for Mayor, instead of Geo. McLean.

The ship Isaac Webb, from Liverpool, is ashore at Sandy Hook in a bad position.

Gen. Grant remained in his room at the Metropolitan to-day, and dined at A. T. Stewart's this evening.

Two ruffians robbed and cut the throat of a man named Thos. Caffel, in the upper part of the city, leaving him for dead. He was taken to the hospital, it is feared, fatally injured.

The ship Isaac Webb, from Liverpool, which went ashore on the outer middle channel last night in the gale has been got off and taken to the Government dock at Sandy Hook. Passengers and baggage have been brought to the city. She reports seven deaths having occurred on the voyage, among whom was Capt. Stowell, on the 24th, from injuries received from a sea shipped by the Webb. The passengers, 354 in number, have been at work on the pumps for thirty days and are completely worn out.

THE DOMINION.

Snow in Montreal—Movements of Troops.

MONTREAL, Nov. 18.—There is several inches snow on the ground and still falling heavily. The sleighing is good.

Three companies of the 16th regulars left last night for Halifax. It is said two battalions are to be withdrawn from Canada.

THE SOUTH.

Gov. Holden's Message—Publication of the Charleston Mercury Discontinued—Nothing Done in Gov. Reed's Case—Newspaper Mobbed.

RALEIGH, Nov. 18.—Gov. Holden's message was read to the Legislature yesterday. He shows that a tax of one per cent. ad valorem on the property of the State would pay the interest on the debt of the State, and recommends such levy. He advocates in his message various internal improvements, and he encourages immigration to the State. He congratulates the State upon the suppression of the rebellion, upon the reconstruction of the South upon the basis of suffrage for all, and upon the election of Grant and Colfax, all of which combine to render the Union perpetual.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 18.—Grant's majority in this State by official returns, now complete, is 17,679. The seats of counties gave a larger Republican vote than was allowed in the recent estimate.

The publication of the Charleston Mercury has been suspended since Monday.

James Conner was to-day elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons in this State, vice ex-Governor Orr.

TALLAHASSE, FLA., Nov. 18.—At the appointed meeting of Justices of the Supreme Bench this morning, to render an opinion as to the legality of the impeachment of Gov. Reed, Chief Justice Randall was absent, and the court adjourned till to-morrow noon. Judge Randall is not looked for before Friday on Monday.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—Jasper Blackburn, editor of the Homer Iliad and a member of the present Congress, issued an advertising supplement from the office of a Democratic neighbor, the Clayborn Democrat, in which he says his office has again been mobbed, and this time entirely ruined.

He is only able, through the courtesy and assistance of his neighbors, to publish the supplement to fulfil the contracts of his official obligations, until it is definitely decided whether a free man, in a free country, will be permitted to publish a free, outspoken newspaper, secure from molestation. He says he knows his rights and knowing shall maintain them, and he will be arrested, if necessary, by all the powers of this Government.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Meeting of the Antietam Cemetery Trustees—New City Ice Boat in Philadelphia—Moravian Synod—Reply of the Lutherans to the Pope.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The Board of Trustees of Antietam Cemetery met to-day. Present—Messrs. Jay, of N. Y., Boult, of Md., Sellect, of Wis., Craimner, of W. Va., Carmon, of N. Y., A. Grimshaw, of Del. The Board suspended the consideration of the whole subject of the burial of Confederate dead until the annual meeting at Washington, Dec. 9th.

A new city ice-boat was launched this afternoon. Her motive power is twenty per cent. greater than that of the boat used last year. She is built of iron, and cost $160,000. She will be ready for service about the first of the year.

BETHLEHEM, PA., Nov. 18.—The Moravian Synod met this afternoon and organized by the election of Rt. Rev. David Bigler, of Lancaster, as President and Rev. W. H. Rice, of York, as Secretary. The synodical sermon was preached by Rev. A. A. Reinick, of New York city.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 18.—The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, in convention in this city, has unanimously resolved to make a reply to the Pope of Rome's address to protestants. It is to be made on the basis of Lutherrn confessions in accordance with the fundamental principles of the faith and policy on which the General Council rests.

Directors Schaeffer, Krauth, Ceiess and Krotel has been appointed the committee to make the reply.

The Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons, of Pennsylvania, met here to-day.

MISSOURI.

Fire in St. Louis—Inauguration of the New Elevator—A Huge Institution—Shipments to New York via the Gulf.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—A fire occurred about 4 o'clock this morning in Jas. Clark & Co's. building, on Locust street, between Second and Third, which damaged Forbes Bros & White, tea dealers, about $15,000; insured for $27,500. F. C. Cooper & Co., paper collar dealers, loss about $1,000. H. Freeman & Sons, shirt factory, loss $4,500; insured in the Baltic for $1,000, Phœnix, of Hartford, $1,000, and the Maryland, of Baltimore, $1,500. Other small losses will swell the total to about $22,000. Almost the entire damage was done by water.

The new elevator has been in course of erection on the eastern bank of the river, opposite this city for a year past. It was inaugurated to-day, and the event appropriately recognized. Between two and three hundred St. Louis merchants and business men visited the elevator, where a fine collation was spread, toasts drank and speeches made, and a general jollification indulged in.

The elevator has storage capacity for 40,000 barrels flour and 200,000 bushels of grain, and will draw a large amount of grain and other produce from Southern and Central Illinois, either for transhipment South or for sale on the spot. The different lines of railroad centering in East St. Louis connect with it, and steamers and barges load or discharge cargoes at all stages of water.

About an inch of snow fell here this afternoon, and the indications are that more will fall to-night. Weather cold.

The Davenport Gazette of yesterday says a combination of Eastern and Western capitalists is being formed to test the merits of through shipments of produce by the Mississippi River and Gulf route to New York and the Old World. The Northwestern Union Packet Line will next season establish facilities for unbroken shipments of grain from St. Paul to New Orleans, and will thoroughly test the scheme inaugurated by Mr. Merry a year ago.

ILLINOIS.

Meeting of Tobacconists and Wholesale Grocers—Billiard Match Between Rudolph and Carme.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—A meeting of tobacconists and wholesale grocers was held at the Tremont House to-night to take some action with reference to unequal taxation under the act of July, 1868. The attendance was quite large.

Resolutions were adopted characterizing the provisions of the law under which they are taxed as unjust, oppressive, and wholly unprecedented. An executive committee was appointed to take such action as they may deem advisable, and to correspond with the trade throughout the country and request their cooperation. The meeting was briefly addressed by Congressman Judd, who considered that wrong had been done, and he had no doubt that Congress would remedy the matter.

A memorial to Congress praying for a repeal of portions of sections 78 and 94 of the act imposing a tax on distilled spirits and tobacco, approved July, 1868, was referred to the Executive Committee.

The first of the billiard matches between Prof. Rudolphe and Carme is being played to-night at Library Hall. The match to-night is for one thousand dollars a side, French game, five hundred points. The attendance is large.

At ten o'clock, on the fortieth innings, the game stood: Rudolph, 198; Carme, 149. 10:20 P. M.—Fifty-second innings—Rudolphe, 300; Carme, 191. 10:45 P. M.—Rudolphe, 372; Carme, 244. 11:15 P. M.—Eightieth innings—Rudolphe, 464; Carme, 315. Game closed at 1:45—Rudolphe, 500; Carme, 395.

Dispatches from Council Bluffs say the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company have commenced laying the track eastward from that city, and the work will be continued until the parties laying the track meet at a point forty miles east of Council Bluffs.

NEW ENGLAND.

Woman's Rights Convention—Fire—Collision of Steamers.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The Convention on the subject of Woman's Rights assembled in Horticultural Hall to-day, and was fully attended. Rev. Jas. Freeman Clark presides, and made the opening address, setting forth the object of the meeting, the primary one being the right of suffrage, which the speaker advocated. The convention has sixteen Vice Presidents, including six women.

Letters were read from Gov. Bullock, Jno. Neal and others, and addresses delivered by Julia Ward Howe, Samuel E. Sewell and Col. T. W. Higginson. On motion of Stephen C. Foster, it was voted that the society organize permanently as the New England Women's Suffrage Association. A committee was appointed to frame a constitution and nominate officers.

LAWRENCE, MASS., Nov. 18.—A fire last night destroyed two wooden buildings on the south side of the canal, near Union street, involving a loss of $30,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The steamship Providence, from New York for Bristol, last night collided with a schooner and had her port side rail, fore and aft of the wheel, badly stove. The steamer put back on an unsuccessful search for the schooner, which, it is feared, sunk with all on board.

HARTFORD, November 18.—The board of canvassers counted voted to-day for the Presidential electors. The town of Brooklyn, which gave 109 majority to Grant, failed to return the vote to the office of the Secretary of State. The total vote is 98,947, of which Grant received 50,995 and Seymour 47,952. Grant's majority is 3,043. Throwing out the vote of Brooklyn, officially declared, the majority will be 2,934.

☞ It is understood that the President now declines to nominate an officer for promotion to the vacancy left by Brig. Gen. Hooker on his retirement. The only reason for his failure to nominate, it is said, is the certainty that Congress at its next session will make a considerable reductio in the army, and as the President favors the proposed reduction, it is more than probable that the vacancy will not be filled.

☞ Franz Abt, the renowned composer, purposes visiting this country next summer. He thinks somewhat of making his home here, and can certainly, with his great talent and reputation, do better than in Germany, where, for his two best songs, "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," and "Sleep Well Sweet Angel," he received but $9.

☞ Madame Walewski has resigned the property given her late husband by the Emperor, because she cannot afford to keep it up. She has also ceded her opera box to the Duchess de Cesto, late de Morny, who makes her entree in the world this season.

☞ A daughter of Sir Henry Bishop, the composer, has been convicted and imprisoned for making a fraudulent claim against a railway company for lost baggage.

FOREIGN.

By the Atlantic Cable

Further from the Elections in Great Britain.

LIBERALS IN THE ASCENDANT.

Conflicting Reports in Regard to Spain.

&c., &c., &c.

ENGLAND.

LIBERALS IN THE ASCENDANT.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Times this morning claims that the Liberals majority thus far is one hundred and twenty. The new voters adhere to the teachings of the constitution, but not as read by Disraeli. They have agreed to redress all wrongs, and to reject change for the simple sake of change. The result of the elections thus far justifies the reform act as an improvement in the legislative machines, and discredits the prediction that it would enthrone the mobs and encourage the dreams of a wild Democracy.

THE HERALD ON THE RESULT.

The Morning Herald to-day says: Whatever sentence of the Ministry may be hereafter, the verdict was not against them yesterday, and the contrary party now in power may be able to command the Government for the next two years, though in a minority, and it is now less in a minority than it was before; the conservative gains more than counterbalance the conservative losses. London city, which is entitled to four members of Parliament, has so far elected three out of four of the Liberal candidates. Richard Bugaidy, Conservative, is defeated in Herford. Later returns show that Edward Beals, the Liberal candidate for the Tower of Hamlet, has been defeated.

FURTHER ELECTION RETURNS.

W. H. Russell (Bull Run Russell), Liberal Conservative, defeated in Chelsea; Thos. Milner Gibson, defeated from Ashlaw, under Tyne; Lord Stanley, present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, elected from Lynn.

Southampton returns two Conservatives, Messrs. Hussell Guernsey and P. W. Hoare.

Dublin University returns two Conservatives. Four Row, Liverpool, has elected Mr. Graves and Lord London, both Conservatives, and one of two Liberal candidates. Edward Plaidell Beauvere, Liberal, elected from Gilmarnack.

It is understood that if Mr. Gladstone is declared elected from southwest Lancashire the Liberals will run Jno. Stuart Mills in Greenwich, where he will be sure of an election.

LONDON, Nov. 18—P. M.—Minute returns received up to this hour show that the Liberals have so far elected 238 members, gaining sixty seats, and the Conservatives have elected 125 members, with a gain of thirty seats. Sir Daniel Geoch (Conservative) has been returned from Crocklade. Dublin re-elects her members in the last House.

ITALY.

VESUVIUS "ACTING UP."

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Herald's Naples special says: The streams of lava ejected by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius have filled and overflowed the Fossevetrand, and are still following the course of the eruption of 1855. Last night the upper cone discharged columns of ashes, occasionally illuminated by flashes of flame. The spectacle is magnificent, and many persons are going to Naples to witness it.

SPAIN.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The Moniteur says that dispatches received from all parts of Spain announce entire tranquility.

AND THEN ON THIS.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Letters from Madrid report that great agitation prevails throughout Spain.

INDIA.

WAR ENDED.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Dispatches from Bombay state that the war in Northern India has ended.

RUSSIA.

FROZEN OVER.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Nov. 18.—The river Neva is frozen over and many vessels are detained.

OHIO.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Railroad Company—Annual Meeting of the Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—The stockholders of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Railroad Company met here to-day and elected the following Directors: Jno. King and C. Oliver O'Donnell, of Baltimore; Henry C. Lord, Kinnor Garrard, and John Donnell Smith, of Cincinnati; W. N. Oldham, of Marietta, and W. T. McClintock, of Chillicothe, Ohio. John King, Jr., of Baltimore, was elected President; S. W. Klivert, Secretary; John Donnell Smith, Treasurer, and John Waddell, Chief Engineer.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18.—The Western Associated Press held their annual meeting here to-day, when the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: H. N. Walker, Detroit; John Knapp, St. Louis; J. Medill, Chicago; W. N. Haldeman, Louisville; R. Smith, Cincinnati; A. W. Fairbanks, Cleveland; W. O. Holloway, Indianapolis. Subsequently the following gentlemen were chosen executive officers for the ensuing year: H. N. Walker, President and ex-officio member of the Executive Committee; Jno. Knapp, Vice President; J. Medill and R. Smith, Executive Committee. The convention adjourned after a very harmonious session.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 18—11 P. M.—A fire broke out at the Central Lunatic Asylum tonight, at 10 o'clock, which is now burning, with little prospect of subduing it. Some of the patients were burned. They are now being removed to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

KANSAS.

Printers on a Strike.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 18.—The printers in the Evening Bulletin office struck yesterday, because the proprietors would not conform to certain regulations of the Printers' Union. The paper appeared, however, made up by the editor and one apprentice. An editorial on the subject says: "We insist upon our right to have our work done in our own office in our own way, and, believing we are right, we intend to fight it out on this line if it takes all winter, and next summer too."

CLOAKS.

The Latest Fashions.

[From the New York Evening Post, 14].

There is a change in the style, of cloaks made up in heavy materials suitable for winter wear. They are generally made in the form of a short sack; not a full loose sack without seams, but sloped out so as to hang loosely without folds, and with a small round cape or the new French hood-cape. A style in heavy black beaver cloth is bound with satin, trimmed with satin folds, and has a small round cape, edged with deep black silk bullion fringe. An entirely new style has a close fitting body; the skirt is plain in front, the back full and caught up, pannier style, and a small French cape with a hood; the point extending below the waist is finished with cord and tassel.

An elegant fine black cloth sack is made in the style of last winter, but somewhat shorter than those then worn. It has no cape, but is heavily trimmed with two or three folds around the bottom, folds across the shoulders, and to simulate a pointed collar. Sacks made up of Astrachan cloth will be much worn as the weather becomes colder, but these are made entirely plain, and ornamented with rich silk buttons and tassels, and sometimes lined with quilted silk. Persiana cloth will also be much worn in cloaks. This has a finer curl than Astrachan, and is more expensive.

Waterproof suits are much in vogue for ordinary street wear; indeed, so great has been the demand for this material this season that there is now a scarcity in the market. A suit of the new material of English waterproof, recently worn on the street, was noticeable for the neat style in which it was made. The bottom of the skirt was trimmed with velvet ribbon; the short, loose sack was lined with soft flannel, so that it could be worn on cool days; over this was a large cape, caught up in plaits at the back, with a hood edged with velvet ribbon falling in a large point below the waist.

The Scotch plaids are very fashionable, made in circulars with a small round cape, and are worn with the right side thrown over the left shoulder. These plaids are also much worn in dresses.

There is nothing very new in opera cloaks. They are made in circulars of white cloth, trimmed with white fringe and cord and tassel, or short sack. Very showy opera cloaks are made of scarlet cloth and embroidered in white or gold color. A pretty and unique one is made sack form, the material a delicate shade of blue, almost covered with white beads. It is principally for evening wear.

Heavy cloth cloaks will not be so much worn as formerly, except in extreme cold weather, as suits are not only more fashionable but far more economical, and are rapidly obtaining favor. Pelisse wadding, with a lining of silk or fine cambric, is fitted to the sack, so that it can be easily removed if desirable, making a suit as warm as the cloaks made of heavy materials. Paisley and camel's-hair shawls are worn at present with silk, velour and poplin dresses; and an elegant Paisley can be purchased at from fifty to seventy-five dollars. The most expensive camel's-hair shawl recently offered for sale can be bought for three thousand five hundred dollars.

☞ Rochefort still wars on women. The last Lanterne says: "Isabella embraced Eugenie at Biarritz. Touching spectacle, to see female intelligence in the arms of female virtue."

☞ Senator Conness, of California, is soon to marry the second daughter of Mr. Wendell T. Davis, of Greenfield, Mass.

☞ Colfax is to married on Wednesday next to Miss Wade, of Ashtabula, Ohio, a niece of the veritable Benjamin.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1868.

There was nothing transpiring in local financial affairs to-day demanding special or extended remark. While the money market is working close and lenders are scrutinizing with some severity, the banks are in a condition to protect all legitimate business from embarrassment or inconvenience, and prime commercial paper finds unusually prompt accommodations at 9 to 12 per cent. interest.

The financial condition of the country is such as to still create uneasiness in the minds of capitalists and business men. That Congress will take early action upon financial questions is generally believed, but what the policy will be, provided there shall be any policy at all, is not known, nor has it been foreshadowed. There will be strong efforts made to bring about expansion. There is a demand for more currency.

Henry Clewes & Co., prominent New York bankers, in a recent circular, say:

The South now requires a much larger retail circulation than at any previous period. The cotton crop is no longer raised upon credit and distributed in settlement of credits, without the intervention of money. The crop of this year has been raised principally upon the planter's own means; and when he realizes upon it, he will, for the most part, require cash in payment. The negroes are not, as formerly, fed and clothed with commodities obtained on credit and ultimately paid for in cotton; they receive wages for their labor, and, like the working population of the North, are constantly circulating currency. This changed condition of things creates a necessity for a large increase in the supply of circulation at the South; and, as there are few local banks to supply it by their issues, the want must be met by drawing upon the circulation of other sections. It is impossible to note these fluctuations in the requirements for circulation without perceiving the evil of the restrictions upon bank issues imposed by the national bank act, and the necessity of measures giving elasticity to the circulation. It would appear inevitable that the great practical inconveniences growing out of this limitation must early elicit a public demand that there shall be no other restriction upon the bank circulation than that which may arise from the requirements of commerce and a reasonable deposit for protecting the note-holder.

We shall doubtless have a long discussion in regard to resumption of specie payment. A New Yorker proposes that Congress shall offer as a reward for an invention to resume specie payments, $100,000 when the plan is adopted, and $1,000,000 when it is successful.

The Journal of Commerce, in commenting upon the above, says:

It is not a plan which is wanted, but a purpose. The method is plain enough, but the heart to adopt it is altogether wanting. He might as well advertise for a plan to make men perfect. "Keep the law of God" is a rule that cannot fail; but the heart to keep it! that's the deficiency. What ingenuity of method can control the disposition? If it were put to a vote to-morrow—"Are you in favor of resuming specie payments by any practicable method?" three-fourths of the answering ballots would be "nay." The debtor interest is in the numerical superiority, and that favors inflation, and, as far as it can be made plausible, repudiation. Even the creditor interest is so bound up with the other that it has not the moral courage to take a decided stand for the right. Of course every material interest would be ultimately improved by a return to a sound currency; but who will voluntarily bear present self-denial and suffering for a promised future good? We showed several years ago the only proper path to specie payments, but then predicted that it would not be taken. Nobody wants it just yet. No one is willing to accept his share of the pain and sacrifice. The probability is that it will never come, except by some indirect break-down of the currency system, like declaration of the Supreme Court that the greenbacks were not a legal tender, or a wholesale demoralization of the paper money from a general depression and want of confidence. To save up the gold and contract the currency until the promised redemption might become an actual experience would be too severe a trial for the public virtue. As for any patent way of avoiding this difficulty it is not to be found of an inventor even by the offer of millions. When holiness is made as easy as sin, and a way to heaven without self-denial is discovered and patented, and sold out in shares to successful aspirants, then a royal road to specie payments that shall be pleasant and popular will be found without diligent search.

Exchange was offering more abundant to-day, and transactions were reported at 50c discount. We quote at 50c discount to par buying, and selling at 1-10 prem.

The New York gold market opened to-day at 134½, and was excited during the day, and closed at 3 P. M. at 135, and at 4 P. M. at 134½.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 110 Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	133½	134½
Silver dollars	133½	
Silver ½s and ¼s	126	
Silver dimes and half dimes	124	

The 10:20 A. M. dispatch to the Commercial News Department reported the market for United States bonds steady with gold loans at 3-64, and an advance in sterling exchange to 109⅜@109⅞. The market was strong throughout the day and closed with an advance on all descriptions.

The following exhibit shows the condition of the New York market at 2:30 P. M. for the past three days:

		Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
-20s of	1881	114	114¼	114½	⅛	
" "	1862	109⅞	109¼	109⅞	⅛	
" "	1864	107¾	106	107	⅛	
" "	1865	108⅝	107½	107⅞	⅛	
" new	1865	110⅝	110⅛	110¾	⅛	
" "	1867	109⅝	109⅞	110	⅛	
" "	1868	109⅞	109⅞	110	⅛	
10-40s		105	104⅞	105	⅛	

A light demand in this market is reported and Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co. quote as follows:

Transactions in this market are of limited importance, and offerings are light. Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Five-twenties 1881	113½	114¼
Five-twenties 1862	109¼	109¾
Five-twenties 1864	106¼	107
Five-twenties 1865	106¼	107¾
Five-twenties (new) 1865	109½	109¾
Five-twenties 1867	109½	110
Five-twenties 1868	109½	110
Ten-forties	104½	105
Union Pacific R. R. 1st mort. bonds		102½

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—The market continues quiet and quotably unchanged, as will be seen by the following quotations, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co.:

STOCKS.

National bank, first	113 @114
National bank, second	94 @ 95
National bank, Planters'	100 @101
National bank, city	99 @100
Bank of Kentucky	104½ @105
Bank of Louisville	99 @100
Merchants' bank	122 @123
Commercial bank	84 @ 85
Northern bank	111 @112
Citizens' bank	101 @102
People's bank	101 @102
Mechanics' bank	101 @102
Western Financial Corporation bank	96½ @ 97
Falls City Tobacco bank	99 @100
Masonic bank (new)	101 @102
Masonic bank (old)	101 @102
Security bank	100 @101
Louisville Ins. Co. bank	109 @110
Western Ins. Co. bank	109 @110
German Ins. Co. bank	116 @117
Gas Co. stock	150 @151
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	109 @110
L. & F. R. R. (common)	66½ @ 67
Jeff., M. & Ind. R. R.	80 @ 82
L. & N. R. R.	64 @ 64½

BONDS.

City for street improvements	76½ @77½
City for bounty	78 @79
City for school purposes	78 @79
City for Jeffersonville railroad	78 @79
City for Louisville and Nashv'le R. R. (M. S.)	79½ @80½
City for Louisville and Nashv'le R. R. (L. E.)	78½ @79
City for wharf (old)	79 @80
City for wharf (new)	79 @80
City for Waterworks (old)	77 @78
City for Waterworks (new)	79 @80
Waterworks bond	80 @81
Canal bond (first issue)	83½ @84½
Canal bond (second issue)	82½ @83½
Canal bond (third issue)	78 @79
Canal bond (fourth issue)	77 @77½
Kentucky State bond (old)	98½ @99½
Kentucky State bond (new)	93 @94
Central Passenger railway bond	56 @57
Citizens' Passenger railway bond	54 @55
City Passenger railway bond	50 @51
Jeffersonville railroad bond (old)	93 @94
Jeffersonville railroad bond (new)	79 @80
Louisville and Frankfort R. R. bond (C. brch)	92 @93
Louisville and Nashville R. R. bond (M. S.)	90 @91
Louisville and Nashville R. R. bond (L. E. bh)	91 @92
Louisville and Nashville R. R. bond (M. bch)	94 @95
Lou. and Nash. R. R. bond (cons'ted mortg)	90
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad	85

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following is an exhibit of the market for the past three days as given by telegraph quotations at 3 P. M. each day:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
New York Central	121⅝	120	120⅞
Erie	51	49⅝	53¼
Reading	99⅞	97⅞	97⅞
Michigan Southern	84	83¾	83⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburg	85	84	84⅛
Chicago & Northwest'n	85⅞	83⅞	84
Do. preferred	85⅞	84⅞	85⅞
Rock Island	105⅞	104⅞	105⅛
Fort Wayne	108⅞	107⅞	107⅞
West. U. T. Company	36⅞	36	36
Adams Express Co	49	49	48½
American Express Co	44	42	44
Merchants' Express Co	21⅞	21½	21½
Wells, Fargo & Co	26⅛	26½	27

COMMERCIAL.

The general markets to-day were quiet, and the noon dispatches to the Commercial News Department had little if any effect upon prices of leading commodities.

While the volume of trade is not large, dealers generally report a fair jobbing business. In dry goods, a decline in brown sheetings is the only change reported; in other respects prices rule steady.

We note a decline in flaxseed, feathers, and ginseng.

There is considerable flour selling, and quotations embrace a pretty wide range. The demand is chiefly local, although we note some sales for Southern account, and speculators are disposed to invest, anticipating an early advance.

There is more activity in wheat and some more than usually heavy transactions were reported to-day.

The provision market is quiet, and stocks of old meats are very low. Clear bacon sides are exhausted and our provision dealers are in a condition to enter upon the season with business unencumbered with old stocks.

Raw whisky is in fair supply and the market is quiet. There are fair stocks of sugar in this market and prices are steady. Coffee in good supply and prices unchanged. The New York Commercial List of yesterday contains the following in regard to sugar and coffee:

COFFEE.—The trade have again entered the market for Rio to a moderate extent, and, though not active, we notice a firm feeling for ordinary and considerable steadiness for the other grades. Prices have not varied for a week past. The sales are 3,000 bags Rio per Leif, 3,000 do per Talisman, on private terms, and 1,002 do per Laertes at 10½c gold, in bond. From Baltimore we learn that prime and choice grades were wanted, while medium were neglected; no sales the past week. The movement in other kinds here is moderate, but the market generally, though inactive, has a firm appearance. Sales of 100 bags government Java at 23c, 100 bags Laguayra, part at 16c; 2,772 bags Maracaibo at 15 to 16½c gold and 18½c in currency, and 319 bags Costa Rica on private terms. We do not learn.

Exports from Jan. 1st to Oct. 21st.

1868 .... pkgs 59,236 | 1867 .... pkgs 43,608

SUGAR.—The raw sugar market continues depressed, and the partial decline noticed in our last has now been fully established, making one-eighth of a cent reduction during the past week. All the causes which have lately borne heavily on the market continue in operation, such as tight money here and in the interior, as well as the absence of demand for the refined product, and now we learn that some 30,000 boxes Havana are expected here before the close of the year, which, with the new crop of Louisiana, now near at hand, has had a tendency to still further discourage all operations, except for the most pressing wants of customers. Accounts of political disturbances in Cuba continue to reach us, and the considerable shipments of boxes thence, we understand, are made to this market, not so much in the ordinary course of trade, as to provide a place of safety in case of more serious troubles on the island. The disturbed state of things there has undoubtedly an influence upon prices here, but they are more than counterbalanced by local causes, and though holders generally are still firm, the advantage is in favor of the buyer, and the market closes dull at our reduced figures.

	SUGAR Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	MELADO. Hhds.
Stock yesterday	42,863	31,403	29,593	...
" Nov. 12, 1867	21,421	37,873	17,903	66
" Nov. 13, 1866	45,330	47,348	75,889	...
" Nov. 14, 1865	27,555	50,028	51,289	30
" Nov. 12, 1864	38,928	32,934	38,967	295

Export from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31—	1868.	1867.
Muscovado hhds.	8,497	3,343
Havana bxs.	2,298	5,479
Manila, &c. bags	...	253
Refined 100 lb.	5,173	10,046

The following action of the St. Louis Board of Trade we find in the St. Louis Democrat of the 17th:

The Board of Trade of St. Louis proposes to the National Board of Trade to declare:

First—In favor of an early resumption of specie payments, and for the adoption by the National Government of measures effective for that purpose.

Second—In favor of the adoption by the General Government of measures to cheapen and extend telegraphic communications between different parts of the country, by making it a part of its postal system.

Third—In favor of the removal by the General Government of all obstructions to the navigation of the Mississippi river and its navigable tributaries, and to recommend to all municipal authorities located thereon such modification and reduction of local charges as shall render the commerce of such rivers as free as possible.

Fourth—In favor of the continuance by Congress of such subsidies to the Union Pacific railway, eastern division, as shall be sufficient to provide for its extension to the Pacific ocean, as a distinct road.

Fifth—In favor of declaring the cities of St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago ports of entry, under such restrictions and regulations only as shall protect the Government from fraud.

Nathan Cole moved the adoption of the report of the committee.

L. M. Shryock spoke of the feasibility of the third proposition, in which a running debate in regard to the Bayou Manchac project took place.

The discussion being on the adoption of the report, General Fisk offered the following in lieu of the fourth proposition:

"Fourth—In favor of Congressional bond subsidies equal to those granted to the Union Pacific, Central Pacific and the Union Pacific (E. D.) railways, to the projected line of railway to the Pacific Ocean, which will traverse the country on or adjacent to the 35th parallel of latitude. In view of the climate, the fertility of soil and mineral wealth of the country through which it will pass, and in view of the commercial necessities of the southern portions of the United States, this line is of no less importance than that which is to unite the northeast with the northwest, affording as it will more direct communications to the cities of St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans and Galveston, with the Pacific coast; also, in favor of equal subsidies to the projected line of railway from the headwaters of Lake Superior to Puget Sound."

General Fisk addressed the Board in favor of his amendment, but, at the suggestion of several members, he put it in the form of a resolution of instruction to the delegation.

Colonel Pope, Captain John D. Perry, and others spoke on the subject.

The report of the committee was, on motion, adopted.

General Fisk then moved that the delegation to the National Board be requested to withdraw the fourth proposition—the propositions having already been forwarded—and recommended the amendment quoted above.

On motion, the amendment or resolution of General Fisk was adopted as an instruction to the delegation.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the President as a delegation to the National Board of Trade: Wm. M. McPherson, General Clinton B. Fisk, L. M. Shryock, J. B. S. Lemoine.

On motion of General Fisk, Adolphus Meier, Esq., was added to the delegation as its Chairman.

Daily Review of the Market.

APPLES—We have no change whatever to note in prices. Receipts continue seasonably liberal, and prices range from $3 to $6 for common to strictly choice Northern.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Stocks are light and the factories have generally stopped work. Prices are quotably unchanged, and the demand is chiefly for small lots on planters' account. We quote Ky. 2-lb bagging at 21 to 22c, lightweight Kentucky at 15 to 16c. Flax bagging at 21½ to 22½c, according to brand. Machine rope at 8½ to 9½c. Hand rope at 8 to 8½c.

BATTING—Prices are unchanged and we continue to quote: Cannelton at 30 to 31c; Maysville tissue at 30 to 31c; Maysville No. 1 at 29 to 30c; No. 2 batting we quote at 25 to 27c per lb.

BUTTER—Country butter is quiet at 25 to 30c per lb on arrival; Michigan and Ohio tub butter ranges from 35 to 40c, and New York tub butter at 45c.

BEANS—Are in fair demand at $3 to $3 25 per bushel, on arrival, and $3 50 to $3 75 from store.

BEESWAX—Is in demand at 33 to 35c per lb.

BROOM CORN—The supply is largely below the demand at $100 to $150 per ton for good to prime. Inferior is held at from $89 to $90 per ton.

CHESTNUTS—The market is dull, and dealers were offering $2 per bushel to-day, but holders were asking $3 50 to $4 for prime.

COTTON YARNS—Are unchanged, and dealers report a fair demand. We quote standard brands at 19 to 21c for No. 500, 17 to 19c for No. 600, and 15 to 17c for No. 700.

COAL—Is in good supply. Pittsburg is selling at $4 50 per load of 25 bushels for Pittsburg. Pomeroy $4, and cannel coal at $5. Pittsburg afloat is held at 12c, and fresh arrivals are expected in a few days.

CORNMEAL—Is steady at 85@90c for bolted per bush., loose.

CHEESE—Is in fair demand, with ample stocks. We quote prime qualities factory at 18 to 19c; Western reserve 17@18c; English dairy 17½ to 18½c; pineapple and nutmeg at 25 to 26c.

CANDLES—The market is steady. We quote star candles, full weight, at 22½ to 23½c; 13-oz at 18½ to 19½c; 12-oz at 17 to 18c. Tallow candles 14@15c.

CARPET CHAIN—We quote at 45 to 50c for white, and 50 to 55c for colored.

CANDLE WICK—We quote the market steady at 45 to 47c.

COFFEE—Dealers report a fair jobbing demand, and we continue to quote common to strictly choice at 19 to 23½c; Laguayra 25½ to 27c; Java 36 to 38c; Singapore 33 to 35c; and imitation Java at 30 to 31c.

CRANBERRIES—Are held at $20 to $22 per bbl for cultivated.

DRIED FRUIT—We note liberal receipts and a good demand, with sales of dried apples at 7½c, and 2,000 lbs half peaches at 12½c, a strictly prime lot. We quote apples, on arrival, from 6¼c to 7½c, according to quality. Peaches are quoted at 8 to 8½c for quarters, 11 to 12½c for halves, and 16 to 18c for peeled.

EGGS—Are in good demand at 26c to 27c per dozen in lots on arrival.

FLAX SEED—Is dull and lower. Dealers are paying $1 60 bushel for prime.

FEATHERS—The market is dull, and prices have declined. We quote at 60 to 65c for good to strictly prime.

FOREIGN FRUITS—We quote new figs at 25 to 75c per lb; layer raisins at $4 50 to 4 75; lemons $5 50 to 6 50 per box, and oranges at $6 to 9 00 per bbl.

FURS—Receipts are liberal for the season. We quote as follows: Prime racoon skins 30 to 40c; mink $2 to $2 50; opossum 5c; gray fox 30 to 40c; wild cat 30 to 40c; otter $3 to $5; beaver $1 to $2; muskrat 15 to 20c; deer, per lb, 25 to 30c; sheep, wool on, 55c to $1; inferior skins in proportion.

FISH—Prices are quotably unchanged; we quote mackerel prime qualities No. 1 medium per bbl at $20 50 to $21 50; No. 2 at $17 00 to $18 00; No. 3 at $14 00 to $14 50; No. 2 large at $17 50 to $18 50; No. 3 large at $15 to $15 50; No. 1 kitts, $2 49 to $2 60; No. 2, $2 10 to $2 25; No. 3, $1 90 to $2 10. White Fish, $7 50 to $8 00 per half barrel. Codfish, 8 to 8½c for large and 6½ to 6¾c for small Salmon $28 00 per bbl.

FLOUR—There is a fair local demand, and the tendency is to low figures. We note sales 425 bbls No. 1 at $9 50, and 375 bbls assorted grades at quotations. We quote fine at $5 00 to $5 25, superfine at $5 20 to $6 00; extra at $6 50 to $7; extra family at $7 25 to $8; No. 1 at $8 50 to $9 50; fancy at $9 50 to $10 50. Rye flour at $7 75 to $8 00.

GINSENG—Is steady at 85 to 88c for prime.

GUNNY BAGS—Prices are steady at 21½c in bales, and 22@22½c for resewed.

GRAIN—We note a fair demand for wheat, with sales of 2,000 bushels red at $1 85 to $1 90, and 500 bushels on private terms. Corn is steady, with sales of 300 bushels new ear at 55c, and 500 bushels on wharf at 50c. Oats are steady, with sales of 400 bushels at 53 to 55c. Barley is quiet, with sales of 500 bushels Canada spring at $2 30. Rye is in fair demand; we note a sale of 1,000 bushels from store at private terms. We quote wheat at $1 75@1 90, on arrival, for red and white. New corn 50c per bush, on arrival, and 55@60c from store; old corn 65@70c, on arrival, shelled and in ear, and 85@90c from store. Rye $1 35 from store, and $1 15 to 1 20 on arrival. Barley $1 75 to 2 00 for Nos. 1 and 2 spring; no fall barley in market. Malt is steady at $2 25 to 2 40 for spring, and $2 75 to 3 00 for fall.

HOPS—The market is dull at 25c to 30c for New York and Wisconsin, and 20c for inferior.

HIDES—Receipts are large and prices steady. We quote green at 9 to 10c; green salted 10½ to 11c; dry salted, 19c to 20c; dry flint, 20c to 21c.

HAY—Prices are fair, and we note a sale of 45 bales, on wharf, at $17 50 per ton.

HOMINY—Prices are a shade lower, and we note sales to-day of 70 bbls at $6 to $6 25 per bbl.

HORSE SHOES—Prices are steady. We quote Burden's at $7 15 to $7 50 per keg.

IRON COTTON TIES—The market is steady, with sales to-day of 32 bundles at 7c.

IRON AND STEEL—We quote:

S. C. bar iron	4	Eng. cast steel	25 a28
C. C. bar iron	5	Am. cast steel	19 a23

Customary discount on large lots.

IRON, PIG—We note sales 100 tons to-day hot blast at $42 per ton.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—We quote:

Virginia extra lbs, in fancy pkgs	$1 05@1 25
Virginia fine bright	95@1 05
Virginia medium bright	70@ 80
Virginia com'n and mah'ny (new)	65@ 70
Virginia fine light pressed, & 12-9 inch	1 05@1 15
Virginia medium light pressed	85@ 00
Virginia fancy roll and twist	95@1 00
Virginia pancake and fig	1 00@1 25
Kentucky fine bright, lbs	65@ 70
Kentucky medium and mahogany	60@ 70
Kentucky common, lbs, sound	56@ 65
Kentucky & Missouri ½ lbs & 14s, bright	65@ 60
Kentucky & Missouri ½ lbs & 10s, med.	65@ 70
Kentucky black swt, ½ lbs and long 10s	60@ 65
Kentucky navy, ½ lbs, in caddies	65@ 70
Kentucky navy, lbs, in butts	65@ 68
Kentucky, old stock, lbs	40@ —

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—Dealers report a fair jobbing demand at quotations. We quote new New Orleans molasses at 85c to $1 per gallon, old New Orleans molasses at 85 to 95c per gallon. Molasses sirups at 48 to 60c; sugar do at 65 to 85c; sugar drips, $1 to $1 10, in bbls. and $1 15 to $1 25 in small pkgs.

NAILS—We quote 10d at $4 75 to $5; 8d at $5 to $5 25; 6d at $5 25 to $5 50; 4d at $5 50 to $5 75; 3d at $6 25 to $6 50. Horse shoe nails—Putnam, 27 to 35c; Au Sable, 26 to 35c; Foster, 17 to 25c; pressed, 22½ to 25c; city made, 35 to 40c.

OFFAL—We note sales of 17 tons shorts at $22 at depot. We quote at $17@17 50 per ton for bran, $22 to $23 for shorts, $27 to $28 for shipstuff, and $30 to $31 for middlings.

ONIONS—Prices are steady at $4 per bbl on arrival and $4 50 from store.

OILS—We quote linseed oil at 98c to $1. Lard No. 1, $1 50; No. 2, $1 25. Coal 32c to 35c. Neatsfoot $1 25. Lubricating 30 to 50c.

PICKLES—Are in fair request. We quote in bbls at $16; half bbls at $9.

POTATOES—Receipts continue seasonably liberal and prices are unchanged. Dealers are buying at $1 75 per bbl from wagons, and sales are made at $2 to $2 50 per bbl packed.

PROVISIONS—Stocks of bacon are reduced to a very low point, and prices are weakening. We note sales to-day of 63 casks bacon at 13 to 13½c for shoulders and 17 to 17½c for clear rib sides. Lard is in fair request, with sales of 70 tierces at 15½ to 16c, and 115 kegs at 16½ to 17c. Pork is steady and in good demand, with sales of 188 bbls at $24 50, and lighter sales at $25.

RAGS—Dealers are paying 5 to 5½c for mixed white cotton rags and from ½c to 1c for woolen.

RICE—Stocks of Louisana and Rangoon are ample and prices are steady at 19½ to 11c per lb.

SEED—We quote Sapling Clover at $12 to 12 per bushel; red clover $9 to $9 25; timothy $2 90 to $3 25; orchard grass $1 50 to 1 75; red top $1 65 to 2; Kentucky blue grass $2 25 to 2 50; Millet $2 to 2 50; Hungarian grass seed $2 to 2 25; hemp seed $2 to 2 25.

SALT—We quote Ohio river and Kanawha salt in fair supply and is selling at $2 37 to 2 50 per barrel for 7-bushel bbls; $2 65 to 2 85 for 280-pound bbls, or 47½ to 50c per bushel; dairy salt $3 25 to 3 50 per bbl.

SOAP—We quote No. 1 German 7@9½c; No. 2, 6½@8c; rosin soap, 7@7½c; palm, 7½@8c.

STARCH—The market is steady and prices range from 6½ to 7½c for choice brands.

STRAW—Is firm, and receipts find ready sale at $11 or lower, and $12 per ton form store.

SUGAR—We note a fair jobbing demand, and prices are steady. We quote hard standard at 16½ to 17½c; Demarara from 14½ to 15½c; Porto Rico, various grades, from 13 to 14½c; Cuba, various grades, from 12½ to 13c; coffee sugars, As, Bs, circle Cs and extra Cs, from 15 to 16½c; yellows from 14½ to 15½c.

TALLOW—Dealers are paying 12 to 12½c for tallow and 9 to 11c for grease.

VINEGAR—We quote: Wine vinegar $14 00; apple vinegar, $10 00; and cider, $8 00; inferior qualities, $6 00@7 00 per bbl.

WOOL—Dealers and manufacturers are paying 30 to 35c for unwashed and 45 to 50 for tub washed.

WHISKY—The market is quiet and prices are drooping, with sales of 71 bbls to-day at 98c to $1 for raw, tax paid; 111 bbls Beal, Stiles & Co., 6 months, copper, at 80c in bond; rectified ranges from $1 05 to $1 20 per gallon.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The offerings to-day were upon a more liberal scale, and at four of the auction warehouses amounted to 51 hogsheads, including 5 hogsheads of sweeping trash. Good sound tobacco is in demand and commands full prices. We continue our quotations:

Lugs, common	6 50	to	7 50
Lugs, good	8	to	9 50
Leaf, common	10	to	12
Leaf, medium	12	to	13
Leaf, good	13	to	14
Leaf, fine	15	to	16
Leaf, choice	16	to	17
Leaf, cutting, medium to fine	15	to	32
Leaf, fancy and bright	25	to	75

The rejection of bids to-day amounted to 5 hogsheads, and prices ranged as follows: 1 hogshead at $16 50, 4 at $14 to 14 25, 7 at $13 to 13 50, 5 at $12 to 12 75, 7 at $11 to 11 75, 8 at $10 to 10 75, 7 at $9 to 9 90, 4 at $8 to 8 55, 2 at $7 20 to 7 90, 1 at $6 95, 5 hogsheads trash at 30c to $2 25.

Louisville Cotton Market.

The tone of the dispatches received to-day was regarded more favorable for holders. The Liverpool market continues closed. The New York dispatch reported the demand good and prices tending upward, midling uplands 24½c. Sales to-day 3,000 bales; the demand is principally from exporters. The 4 P. M. dispatch reported the demand fair and prices firm, middling uplands 24½c.

At the regular auction sale to-day 60 bales were offered and bids accepted on 47 bales of ordinary to good style of low middling at 19½ to 20½c. Receipts continue liberal, and as it will be seen from the following "cotton statement" from the Louisville Board of Trade, there is a pretty large stock now on hand, amounting to 1,436 bales: and as by the recent action of the Board of Underwriters cotton cannot be stored in the business houses of the city, it is presumable the regular warehouses have this large stock in their custody. We append the statement:

(From the Board of Trade.)

COTTON STATEMENT.

		Bales.
Stock on hand April 1, 1868		2,193
Receipts this week		7,794
Receipts since April 1, 1868		41,835
Total		51,822
Shipments this week	8,745	
Shipments previously	41,641—50,386	
Stock on hand 4, Nov. 1868		1,436

Hogs and Pork Packing.

The weather to-day was favorable for killing, and the houses of Messrs. T. J. Martin & Son, and Messrs. Hamilton Bros., were in operation.

	Killed to-day.	In pens.
T. J. Martin & Son	600	500
Hamilton Bros	700	....
Fred. Lieb	....	1,100
Wm. Jarvis & Co	....	1,000
O. W. Thomas & Co	....	800
Owsley & Co	....	250
Total	1,300	3,650

The market to-day was firm, and buyers were paying 7¼@7¾c gross.

The telegraphic quotations to-day were: New York, 7½@8c gross; Cincinnati, 7¼@7½c. Receipts 2,000.

Chicago extra $7@7 37½; choice $7 62½@7 75 gross.

THE PACKING AT ST. JOSEPH.—The St. Joseph Union of the 14th says:

The receipt of hogs yesterday was quite large, and our packers are now in the business in earnest. The finest lot of the season was received from Kansas, by Pinger & Co., yesterday.

Messrs. Henry Milward & Co., of Chicago, in their circular of Saturday say:

During the early part of the past week the weather was warm and unfavorable for packing, but for the last few days it has been most congenial, with a clear, dry atmosphere, and a cool, bracing temperature, the thermometer during the nights ranging from 30 to 40 degrees. A few new packers commenced business this week, but the supply of hogs is not adequate to the demand, and, consequently, even the trifling accessions have induced an unhealthy competition. Thus far our packers have had an excellent and remunerative market for all their products, but the demand from the lumber regions must soon be satisfied, and packers will hardly deem it prudent to go into stock at the prices at present current for hogs. The other packing points have hardly made a commencement, as Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville report the arrivals small—hardly sufficient to keep one house running. We have been more liberally dealt with, but even our receipts are much smaller than we had last year. There is every inducement for the farmers and drovers to send their stock to our market, as the prices which have been current are much higher, comparatively, than those quoted from the different country packing points. Such will, probably, be the case during the ensuing packing season, as we number such a host of purchasers, both shippers and packers, that a "glut" on the stock yards is rarely experienced. The quality of hogs we have been receiving during the week has been excellent, and there are many which would have done credit to any year. The farmers seem to be holding back their half-fed hogs, probably desiring to make profitable use of the abundant crop of corn just harvested. Even the light hogs being received are well fattened, while the heavy weights are as smooth and choice as possible. We anticipate that a large number of the hogs which have hitherto found their way to Cincinnati, Terre Haute, and other points, from northern Indiana and southeastern Illinois, will this year seek their legitimate market with us. Our packers have made large forward sales, of English meats, and, therefore, they will be obliged to run more uninterruptedly, and prices must range steadier than at other points where the packers have not been so sagacious. The market during most of the week ruled steady at last week's closing prices, viz: $7 25 to $8 00 gross, and in occasional instances a slight advance was obtained for heavy weights, some few lots selling at $8 05 to $8 25 gross, the latter price for choice Boston and Philadelphia hogs. The market to-day closes easier for heavy, but steady for bacon weights, at $7 to $7 25 for light to medium and $7 50 to $7 75 for choice shipping qualities. The packers still confine themselves principally to barreled meats, though within the past few days some shoulders and sides have been bulked down. The receipts of hogs for the week sum up as follows: Live, 60,719; dressed, 119; total, 60,533; and the shipments—live, 30,853; dressed, ——; total, 30,853: leaving 29,985 head, for packers, city use, and number left over in the pens. For the corresponding period last year the receipts were: Live, 63,923; dressed, 800; total, 64,733, and the shipments—live, 9,711; dressed, ——; total, 9,711—leaving for packers, city use, &c., 56,022 head. The total packing to the present time sums up 37,347 head, against to the corresponding period last year, 80,060 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MEMPHIS MARKET

MEMPHIS, Nov. 13.

COTTON—Quiet and firm; holders are asking 23½c; receipts 1,188 bales; exports 617 bales.

FLOUR—Nominal.

GRAIN—Corn 75@80c. Oats 58@60c.

HAY—$22@27.

BRAN—22 50.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $27. Lard 16½@18c. Bacon scarce; shoulders no demand; clear sides 18½c.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.

TOBACCO—Strong with a brisk demand.

FLOUR—Unchanged; superfine $4 50@5 50; extra $5 75@6 50.

GRAIN—Wheat stiff at $1 50@1 85; prime to choice fall at $1 95@2 10, and fancy spring sold at $1 15@1 18 for No. 2, and $1 20 for No. 1. Corn higher, 75@82½c. Oats 1@2c better at 49@53c. Barley, best qualities, higher, and prices range at from $1 80 to $2 10 for spring. Rye higher at $1 10@1 14.

PROVISIONS—Pork irregular at $24 50@26 for new. Bacon very little doing and prices are nominal at 13½c for shoulders and 18c for clear sides. Lard buyers stood off; choice tierce was offered at 14½ @15c.

HOGS—$6 84@7 00, gross.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour 3,200 bbls, wheat 11,000 bush, corn 1,400 bush, oats 3,200 bush, barley 5,800 bush, rye 1,800 bush.

Rather cold and snowing at 5:15 P. M.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.

FLOUR—Unchanged and dull; family $7 50@7 75.

GRAIN—Wheat in better demand at the close, with sales at $1 78@1 80 for No. 1 red. Corn firm; ear 58@59c. Rye dull at $1 28. Oats dull and prices drooping, No 1 at 56c. Barley a shade firmer; sales of Canadian at $2 25@2 30.

COTTON—In fair demand for good grades; sales of 600 bales, at 22c for middling; receipts for the week 10,690 bales.

TOBACCO—Unchanged; the sales to-day were 143 hhds.

WHISKY—Firmer; sales at 97c.

OILS—Linseed oil firmer, and in fair demand at 95c;

HOGS—In good demand and prices are higher, closing at $7 50@7 85 gross, and $9 25@9 40 net; receipts 2,000 head.

PROVISIONS—Green meat firmer with a better demand; sales of 8,000 pieces, at 7½@7¾c for shoulders, 10½@10¾c for sides, and 11¾c for hams. The weather is very favorable for curing. Mess pork sold at $23 50@24. Lard is lower; sales of prime kettle at 14½c. A good demand for bulk meats; sales of 200 hhds, at 9¾c for shoulders, and 13½@14c for clear rib and clear sides, packed, and about 20 days in salt. This demand is chiefly from Baltimore and Philadelphia.

BUTTER—Firm and the demand good at 35@39c.

CHEESE—Firm at 16@18c.

EGGS—Firm at 30c.

POTATOES—Dull at 75@80c per bushel.

APPLES—Dull at $3@4 per bbl. The receipts continue large.

SEED—Dull, clover held at $13; timothy $2 25@2 50; and flax $2@2 10.

GROCERIES—Unchanged and quiet.

HAY—Dull at $15@14 on arrival.

GOLD—134½ buying.

EXCHANGE—Dull at 1-10 discount buying and par selling.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern steady and firm at par buying and one-tenth premium selling.

FLOUR—Steady, firm and less active; spring extras $5 50@8.

GRAIN—Wheat No 1 steady and unchanged; sales at $1 07@1 10, closing at $1 08@1 08½; sales No. 2 this evening at $1 08½. Corn No. 1 in fair speculative request and 8@10c higher; sales at 89@95c, closing at 90c; No. 2 quiet and 3@5½c higher; sales at 78@80c, rejected 70c; new shelled 2c higher, sales at 59c in store and 60c on track, sales No. 1 since 'Change at 87½c. Oats firm; sales No. 1 at 45½@47c, rejected 40@41c, closing at 46½@47c for No. 1. Rye more active and 1@2c higher; sales No. 1 at $1 05@1 07, No. 2 $1 04@1 05, closing at outside figures. Barley more active; unsettled; sales No. 2 at $1 50@1 55, rejected $1 30@1 32, closing at $1 31 for No. 2.

HIGHWINES—Steady; sales of free at 97c.

PROVISIONS—More active. Mess pork $24. Lard 15c. Short rib sides 11½c.

CATTLE—More active at $3 75@4 75 for common to good cows, $4 90@5 62½ for fair to choice packing steers, $5 75@6 for fair shipping; strictly choice smooth beeves nominal at $6 75@7.

HOGS—Weak with a downward tendency; $6 50@6 75 for common, $6 90@7 20 for fair to medium and $7 25@7 70 for good to extra choice.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—For the past 24 hours—4,877 bbls flour, 21,471 bu wheat, 30,655 bu corn, 27,050 bu oats, 1,854 bu rye, 2,060 bu barley, 15,206 head hogs.

SHIPMENTS—6,921 bbls flour, 40,759 bu wheat, 55,932 bu corn, 33,655 bu oats, 2,221 bu rye, 22,427 bu barley, 2,500 head hogs.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

COTTON—High grades scarce and firm; low grades about ½c better; sales 5,000 bales at 23½c for low middlings and 24½c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts 21,464 bbls; the market is dull and 5@10c lower; sales 7,800 bbls at $5 60@5 95 for superfine State and Western; $6 40@6 80 for extra State; $6 25@7 35 for extra Western; $8 00@9 75 for white wheat extra; $6 75@9 60 for round-hoop Ohio; $7 50@9 for extra St Louis; $10@12 50 for good to choice do., closing quiet. California nominal at ...

60 @ 25. Rye flour a shade firmer; sales 250 bbls at $6 50@7 25.

CORNMEAL—Quiet; sales 100 bbls fair at $5 75.

WHISKY—Quiet.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat, 76,379 bush; market dull and 1@2c lower; sales 25,000 bush at $1 30@1 51 for No. 1 spring, and $1 90@2 for White Michigan. Rye quiet; sales 1,200 bush Western in small lots at $1 54@1 60. Barley dull and drooping; sales 3,000 bush Scotch at $2 15. Barley malt dull. Corn—receipts, 5,300 bush; market about 1c lower and less active; sales 45,000 bush at $1 07@1 12 for unsound and $1 13@1 15 for sound mixed Western, 98c for new white Southern, $1 07 for new yellow Southern. Receipts oats, 109,874 bush; market a shade better; sales 48,000 bush at 70½@71c for Western.

COAL—In light supply and very firm.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole firm at previous prices.

WOOL—Quiet and steady; sales 167,000 lbs at 40@57c for domestic fleece, 38@50c for pulled, and 48@55 for tubbed.

GROCERIES—Rice nominal at 8¾@9½c for Carolina. Coffee dull. Sugar dull and easier; sales 110 hhds Cuba at 11½@11¾c. Molasses dull.

HOPS—15@25c for American.

OIL—Petroleum firm at 14½@16c for crude and 28½c for refined bonded. Linseed oil dull at 95@97c, casks and bbls.

METALS—Sheeting copper quiet at 38c, ingot copper dull at 22½c for Detroit and Tennessee, 22½@23½c for Baltimore, and 21½@22½c for Portage Lake. Pig iron quiet and steady at 40@45c for Scotch, and 34@45c for American; bar scarce and firm at 90@92c for refined English and American; sheet iron in moderate request at 11½@13c for resoled, and 5½@7½c for single. D and F common nail rod quiet at 9½@10½c per lb; nails steady at 5½c for cut, 7c for clinched, 27@33c for horseshoe.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull for regular; sales 1,200 bbls at $28 @29 50 for mess, closing at $29, cash, bid for round lots; $26 for old do; $27 25@27 75 for 1868-9 do; $21 75@23 50 for prime; $25@26 for prime mess. Beef heavy; sales 125 bbls at $10@16 50 for new plain mess and $16@20 for new extra do. Tierce beef steady; sales 140 tcs at $27 50@30 for prime mess and $30@34 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 110 bbls at $28 50@32 50. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 12@13c; hams and middles quiet and steady; sales 300 boxes Cumberland cut, for January, at 11½c. Lard firm and in moderate demand; sales 670 tcs at 15½@16½c for steam and 16½@17½c for kettle rendered; also 250 tierces steam, seller's all for November, at 16c.

BUTTER—Firm at 25@38c for Ohio and 40@55c for State.

CHEESE—13@18c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool without material change.

LATEST.

FLOUR—Market closed dull and 5@10c lower on medium and common grades.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and in buyers' favor. Rye dull at $1 30@1 32 for Western. Oats firm, with fair demand at 71c for Western, afloat. Corn dull and heavy at $1 07@1 12 for unsound and $1 13@1 14 for sound mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firmer; sales 282 bbls mess at $29 50 cash. Mess beef dull and unchanged. Bacon and cut meats quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet at 16@16½c for fair to prime steam.

EGGS—Steady at 34@36c.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

Business remains quite languid, but prices nevertheless rule quite uniform for staple styles of cotton and woolen fabrics. Printing cloths quiet at 7½@7¾c for common to extra. 64 square prints of the best makes are in limited request at 13@13½c, except Cocheco and Merrimac D, which brings 13½c. Mous de laines of good styles command 21c, but inferior makes can be bought at 19@19c. Chameleon twills, in double width, are low at 32½c. Brown sheeting, best makes, 15@16c, the latter an extreme figure. Augusta sell at 14c; standard 13c; Bedford R 14c; Atlantic 9½c; Valley ⅞ cloth 8c; Columbian 30c. Granite canaberg 21c. Russelville and Chinchillas are in good request at full prices.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent. for call.

Sterling quiet at 8½@9.

Gold irregular and unsettled in the morning, but active and excited in the evening; opening at 133⅞, declined to 133⅝, and closing at 135¼. Large purchases made for the stock combination. The Government sold half a million 40-day and will, it is reported, resist another attempt to corner cash gold. Governments steady.

Coupons of '81	114⅝@114¾
do '62	109⅞@110½
do '64	107⅛@107⅜
do '65	107⅜@107⅞
do new	110⅛@110⅜
do '67	110⅛@110¼
do '68	110⅛@110¼
10-40s	105⅛@105⅜
State bonds:	
New Tennessee	68½@68⅞
North Carolinas	64 @65
Virginias	54 @55¼

In the stock market the interest still centers in Erie There has been great difficulty in getting Erie shares for delivery on contracts maturing to-day. The market for this stock has been very active, with a difference of 10 per cent. between regular and seller in three days, indicating a close corner, which will culminate to-morrow. The others are dull. The market closed unsettled.

5:30 prices: Cumberland, 39½@40; Canton, 47½@49; Wells and Fargo's Express 27@27½; American Express, 44½@45½; Adams Express, 49; United States Express, 47½@48½; Merchants' Union Express, 20½@21; Quicksilver, 21¼; Pacific Mail, 115@115¼; Western Union Telegraph, 36@36¼; Hartford and Erie, 25⅝@27½; Mariposa preferred, 31; N. Y. Central, 123½@123⅞; Erie, 57@57½; do preferred, 64; Hudson, 122½@123; Reading, 97@98½; Terre Haute, 39@39½; do preferred, 60½@36; Wabash, 55½@56½; do preferred, 70; St. Paul, 83@84; do preferred, ——; Ft. Wayne, 48@48½; Ohio and Mississippi, 20½@20½; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 83½@84; Illinois Central, 141@143; Pittsburg, 85@85½; Toledo, 99@99½; Rock Island, 106@106½; Northwestern, 84@84½; do preferred, 85½; Chicago and Buclington and Quincy, 137½.

Mining shares dull; Quartz Hill, 80; Smith & Parmelee, 435.

Mining stocks at Boston; Franklin, 12; Hancock 3⅝.

Receipts at the Sub Treasury	$781,058
Payments	818,605
Balance	83,804,959
Exports for the week	3,775,896

It is reported that the Erie combination brought about 80,000 shares in New York Central. When Vanderbilt found it out he closed the books, preventing their obtaing control of the Central.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, Nov. 18—P. M.

Consols 94⅛; five-twenties 74¼; Illinois Central 95; Erie 29⅛.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 18—P. M.

Bonds 79.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—P. M.

The markets were closed.

LONDON, Nov. 18—P. M.

Sugar 3's 6d on the spot; Calcutta linseed 60; spirits turpentine 29; linseed cakes £11 10c 15.

HAVRE, Nov. 18—P. M.

Cotton on the spot quiet and steady at 134 francs; to arrive firmer at 127 francs

ANTWERP, Nov. 18—P. M.

Petroleum firm at 52⅛f.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.

FLOUR—In fair demand for home consumption; sales 1,500 bbls of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota ex-family at $7 50@8; choice, $8 35; Ohio, $10 50; fancy, $13 96. Wheat in light receipts; prime scarce; red, $2 10. Amber, $2 10@2 10; white, $2 25@2 40. Rye steady at $1 40. Corn in increased receipts; sales new at 93c; old yellow, $1 14@1 15; mixed Western, $1 10@1 13. Oats steady; sales 6,000 bush Western at 77@72c; and 2,000 bush ex-white at 72c.

PROVISIONS—Groceries inactive and provisions unchanged.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.

FLOUR—Quiet, steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—firm and advanced 5@10c. Corn firm; sales white at 93@95c; yellow, $1 05@1 08. Oats dull at 75c. Rye nominal. Clover seed firm at $7 25@7 75; fancy, $8 75.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $29; bacon active; rib sides 18@18½c; clear sides, 18½@18¾c; shoulders, 14@14½c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18

COTTON—Irregular; middling 22¾@23c; sales 3,400 bales; receipts 3,450 bales; exports 855 bales.

GOLD—135½@135¾.

EXCHANGE—Sterling, commercial 145¾@146½; Bank 146½@147. New York sight ¼ per cent. discount.

GROCERIES—Sugar better; fair 10¼@10½c, fully fair to prime 12½c. Molasses firm; good 65c; choice 72½@75 cents.

FLOUR—Low grades scarce; high grades plenty; superfine $6 75; choice $9@12 50.

GRAIN—Corn declining; sales at $1@1 02½. Oats scarce and firm at 62c.

BRAN—Dull at $1 15.

HAY—Drooping; Western $23@25.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $29 25. Bacon dull; shoulders 14c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 19c. Lard dull; tierce 16c; keg 18½c.

WHISKY—Western rectified dull at $1 12@1 15.

COFFEE—Firm; prime Rio 17½c; fair 14½c.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 18.

There is a stronger feeling in crude, though prices are not higher; sales 1,000 bbls 40 to 45 gravity at 11c.

Refined bonded opened stronger this afternoon, but closed weak; sales spot at 26@26½c, for November at 26½c, for first half December at 26c, for last half do at 26½c, lines from January to June at 28½c.

IMPORTS.

[From the Records of the Merchants' Exchange.]

BY RIVER—November 18.

CINCINNATI—Per America—3 hhds bacon, 10 kegs lard, O'Bannon & Bashaw—714 bundles and bars iron, Lawrence Iron Company—25 barrels apples, G McCullum—22 barrels liquor, Small, L & co—30 bundles skins Louisville Rolling Mill co—25 boxes starch, G McCullough—44 axles, Wm Babb—100 buckets tar, C Mercke—12 barrels oil, Crawford & Sale—325 bundles iron, T H Smith—70 boxes glass, Gardiner & co—18 boxes raisins, Kean & Bro—101 boxes cans, 91 boxes merchandise, 16 barrels whisky, 25 boxes cheese, 19 kegs lead 14 cases lard, 112 pieces burlaps, Louisville, Memphis and Nashville Railroad—100 barrels whisky, C P Mooreman & co—60 boxes cheese, Ahner Cooper—40 barrels apples, Rodgers & co—40 bundles bristol board, Bradley & Gilbert—12 barrels highwines, Buschman & Robbards—14 do do, Wm H Walker & co.

CINCINNATI—Per General Buell—45 packages, G W Wicks & co—105 bags malt, R H Robinson—1 bale cotton, Montcalm & Levi—18 hhds bacon, J Peters & co—18 bundles paper, Wm Cromey—115 barrels potatoes, Abner Cooper—30 boxes tin, Bridgeford & co—55 barrels whisky, 125 packages merchandise, Louisville, and Nashville Railroad—192 barrels potatoes, Blackmore, Duckwall & Mills.

CARROLLTON—Per J L Graham—38 bales hay, H R Saunders—6 barrels ale, G & co—3 horses, 1 wagon, 1 lot plunder, A Muck—1 lot plunder, Wm Stackhouse—1 lot hides, C McCrackin.

KENTUCKY RIVER—Per Dove No 2—9 boxes preserves, 17 boxes seed, 20 bundles rags, Benedict & Son 13 packages sundries, J W Forsee—5 boxes sundries, 2 barrels wine, Thos J Martin—33 dozen brooms, John Main—24 bundles rags, Moore, B & co—2 bags feathers Sam Booker—9 bundles hides, 2 bundles skins, F Stussel—2 packages furniture, 1 box queensware, Milton & Parish—17 bags rye, R H Robinson, 25 barrels apples, J S Gibson—1 horse, A T Gentry.

HENDERSON—Per Tarascon—9 cattle, L Baltzer—35 rolls leather, J H Marshall—39 ale boxes, G & co—4 barrels fish, John Cross—45 bags corn, 50 head cabbage, 5 bales hay, 1 harrow, J H Baker—31 bags oats, Verhoeff Bros—50 bales sheetings, Newcomb, Buchanan & co—3 pair bellows, R Boyd, 2 do, J Schmidt—3 packages stoves, 4 bags rags, 1 bag feathers, Billing & Dresbach—16 barrels apples, R H Robinson—38 barrels flour, M Walfiin—1 box merchandise, Montcalm & Levi—7 barrels dried fruit, J M Davies & co—1 bundles rags, F Vanseggorn—2 bundles skins, 1 bag wool, H Davies & co—1 cow and calf, P Mayer—63 bags corn, Duckwall, Troxell & co—[illegible] bags wheat, 2 bales cotton, D H Davies & co—1 box merchandise, 1 bedstead, Dr R A Bell—3 bales cotton, Peck, Cook & Bryant—1 do do, N Gwynn & co—3 bales do, Jones, Tapp & co—2 bales do, Porter, Fairfax & co—19 do do, G W Wicks & co;

PITTSBURG—Per Belle Vernon—70 packages glassware, Cassidy & co—10 boxes do, W H Owens—24 bundles gas pipe, R Biggs—23 bags buckwheat flour, Montgomery & co—6 bales sheeting, 160 sacks buckwheat flour, George C Hunter & co—148 iron axles, 300 kegs nails, 50 do horse shoes, Louisville Rolling Mill Company—5 casks red lead, L Schoonmaker & co—10 packages glassware, Waide, G & co—2 barrels and 1 box paints, 8 boxes glass, H Chambers & co—3 coffins, agent Louisville and Nashville Railroad—53 packages glassware, Crawford & Sale—5 bundles steel, Kochworth & Strasburg—20 boxes glassware, R H Robinson & co—18 boxes nails, J C Goldbuck—7 boxes glassware, Ruddle & co—5 boxes hardware, Lithgow & co 450 kegs nails, 8 boxes steel, 10 bars steel, 16 iron axles, 8 steel springs, 89 bundles iron, W B Belknap & co.

CINCINNATI—Per Emperor—100 kegs nails, E H Kean & Bro—125 kegs nails, Loving, McGoodwin & co.

POMEROY—1 barge fine brick.

RAILROADS.

During the 24 hours ending noon, Nov. 18.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON R. R.—12 bags seed, John Duffy & co—100 barrels potatoes, Louisville and Nashville Railroad—179 barrels whisky, J B McIlvain & co—6 bags corn, 2 bales hay, 1 bag bran, Cornwall & Bro.

LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD—86 bales cotton, 67 pieces cooperage, 47 bundles hides, 1 barrel wine, 3 boxes type, 1 horse, 115 bags dried fruit, 1 do nuts, Mail Line—9 barrels brandy, 1 do sirup, 11 bags nuts, 1 barrel potatoes, 1 box merchandise, 10 packages household goods, Jeffersonville Railroad—95 bales cotton, 4 boxes merchandise, W E Robinson—14 bags dried fruit, 6 do feathers, 4 do flaxseed, 5 do rags, 4 barrels beans, 2 boxes nuts, 1 do eggs, Johnson, N & co—6 barrels beans, 3 bags coffee, Miller, R & co—2 bales cotton, D H Davis & co—30 bales broom corn, 188 bales cotton, C B Bowen—7 do do, Geo W Wicks & co—4 do do, 2 bales domestics, E W & L P Kennedy—20 bags cotton yarn, McNiel, W & S—5 cars hogs, Owsley & co—7 do do, Fred Leib—25 rolls leather, J E Riley—3 cars pig iron, G S Moore & co—239 bags wheat, H W Barrett—1 tank oil, Chess & Wells—30 sacks potatoes, Davies, G & co—1 car pig iron, Hall & Longest—6 barrels beans, Ottis & co—2 cars hay, Hays & Bell—1 do do, Smith, S & co—15 bags wheat, S M Lemont & co—8 do dried fruit, 9 do nuts, 13 do shipstuff, 9 bundle hides, J T S Brown—96 bales cotton, J C Buckless—2 bags cotton waste, Dupont & co—2 bags feathers, 1 do flaxseed, 2 do dried fruit, 1 do rags, 4 do nuts, Murrell & Weller—6 bags flaxseed, 13 do ginseng, 3 do dried fruit, 4 do feathers, 4 do nuts, Porch, Cook & B—13 packages bacon, 3 barrels cider, Hibbett & Son—7 bags ginsing, Glaybrook, G & co—44 bags dried fruit, 3 do feathers, 1 do flaxseed, 1 do rags, 8 do ginsing, 8 do nuts, Terry, Wheat & Cheaney—50 bales cotton, W C Tyler—4 cars hogs, A N Thomas & co—50 bundles hides, Conrade & F—17 bales cotton, Porter, Fairfax & co—12 bags flaxseed, Waters & Fox—173 bales cotton 10 boxes guns, B H Russell—18 bags feathers, 14 bundles hides, 3 bags flaxseed, 5 do dried fruit, S Sable—9 hogsheads tobacco, Planters' Warehouse—1 do do, Phelps & co—29 bags oats, 11 bags rye, H Verhoeff & Bro—1 car corn, 7 bags rye, 5 bags wheat, W D Colter, 9 bags cotton yarn, 6 bales cotton, Guthrie & co—9 bags dried fruit, 2 barrels beans, 1 barrel flaxseed, 1 bag wool, 2 barrels tallow, 4 bundles skins, Hunter & co—14 bags dried fruit, D C Evans—6 hogsheads tobacco, R H Campbell—9 car hogs, 1 car and 3 head horses, 1 car cattle and hogs, 2 cars staves, 6 head cattle, 1 car bark, 5 barrels cider, 2 bundles bags, 2 cars hoop poles, 1 car pump logs, 3 barrels potatoes, 7 barrels apples, 4 bundles skins, 3 boxes glass, 2 barrels flour, 1 car stock, 1 bag wool, 2 pieces cooperage, 4 boxes merchandise—consignees.

GREAT SALE OF FURS!

WM. H. ANDREWS.

$20,000

WORTH OF

Fine and Elegant Furs,

COMPRISING

Coney, Muskrat, Fitch, Marten, Ermine, Beaver, Otter, Lynx, and North American Mink, Hudson Bay Sable, real Russian Sable, 500 sets of Children's Squirrel and Blue and White Coney.

Parties wishing FURS will save from 25 to 50 per cent by purchasing their goods of me.

WM. H. ANDREWS,

MARKET STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

n19 d3

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 1st day of Nov., A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. S. INMAN, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. n19 Th3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JAMES G. THOMPSON, bankrupt. Petition for final discharge filed November 4, 1868. By order of Court, the creditors of JAMES G. THOMPSON, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, at Catlettsburg, Ky., on the 17th day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. ROBERT COULTHARD, Register in Bankruptcy. W. O. HAMPTON, Assignee. n19 Th1

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 19th day of Novemer, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of S. D. TYLER, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before JOHN H. WARD, Register, on the 21st day of November, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. no18 d3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of J. T. MONTGOMERY, bankrupt. The creditors of said Montgomery are hereby notified to meet at the office of Colonel J. H. Ward, Register, in the city of Louisville, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Friday, November 27, 1868, to show cause, if any they have, why the assets of said bankrupt shall not be sold at private sale for seven hundred dollars ($700) in cash, or for two thousand dollars ($2,000), with approved security, negotiable and payable in bank. BUFORD TWYMAN, Assignee. no17 d17 19&23

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JONAS SMITH, of ——, in the county of Cumberland, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Lebanon, Ky., before JAMES M. FIDLER, Register, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. no18 d3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In the matter of E. N. WOODRUFF, bankrupt. By order of Court, the creditors are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the 26th day of Nov. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why said bankrupt's interest in the stock, fixtures, and accounts of the firm of Woodruff, Baldwin & Montgomery should not be sold at public auction. JNO. H. WARD, Register. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee. n18 d3

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. P. B. HICKS, of ——, in the county of McLean, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Owensboro, Ky., before James Stuart, Register, on the 8th day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. n18 d3

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 16th day of Nov., A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. H. BARCLAY, of High Grove, in the county of Nelson and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 1st day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. n18 d3

WHITE LEAD AND OILS.

ST. LOUIS LEAD & OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Strictly Pure WHITE LEAD!

Linseed, Castor, and Cotton Seed Oils.

OFFICE AND FACTORY, CORNER CASS AND SECOND STREETS, ST. LOUIS.

FOR SALE BY

Wilson, Peter & Co.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

se25 d3m

LAWYERS.

ALBERT PIKE. ROBT. W. JOHNSON

PIKE & JOHNSON,

Attorneys, Counselors & Solicitors,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS firm will practice in the U. S. Supreme Court and Court of Claims, and will attend to the recovery of debts, accounts and claims against the Government or individuals, and to business before Congress or in the Departments.

The senior member of the firm (late of the Memphis Appeal) has been long known in the highest courts of the country; and the junior has had large experience in departmental and other business, during many years of public service in the House and Senate. They offer their best and faithful services to those who may need them. se1 deod6m

JOHN M. HARLAN, Late of Frankfort, Ky. JOHN E. NEWMAN, Late of Bardstown, Ky.

HARLAN & NEWMAN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Office, Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

WILL practice in all the courts held in Louisville, including the Federal Court, and in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. au22 d6m

CLARENCE J. PRENTICE,

Attorney at Law

160 West Jefferson street,

se21 dtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANTELS AND GRATES.

MANTELS, MANTELS

Grates, Grates!

PARTIES building would consult their interests by calling and personally examining, or sending for cuts and prices, of the beautiful plain, enameled and marbleized Iron Mantels, and plain and enameled Grates, manufactured by

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Plain Grates, complete, of all sizes, ranging from $4 to $14.

Enameled Grates, complete, from $10 to $30.

Mantels, complete, with Grates, summer fronts and ash pans, from $20 to $75.

☞ Don't put in wood mantels till you see the iron. au22 dtf

Plows! Plows!

WE are furnishing the following at manufacturers' prices. All orders addressed to us will receive careful and prompt attention.

Brinly Plows,

Avery Plows,

CORN SHELLERS, all kinds;

CUTTING BOXES, all kinds;

BONE PHOSPHATE,

The best and cheapest fertilizer in use. We are general dealers in farming implements and field seeds.

HEWITT, HARDY & CO.

no16 deod6m 119 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 19, '68.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Nashville and Memphis Mail	1:30 P. M.	6:30 A. M.
Nashville and Memphis Express	4:00 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
Crab Orchard Express	1:30 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
Bardstown Accommodation	8:30 A. M.	3:30 P. M.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington	10:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Lexington	7:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Accommodation	8:10 A. M.	4:15 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Arrive.	Depart.
[illegible] P. M., except Sunday.	5:30 A. M., except Sunday.
[illegible] P. M., " "	1:30 P. M., ex. Sunday & Sat
[illegible] A. M., daily.	9:30 P. M., daily.
[illegible] A. M., "	

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

Arrives. A. M.	Arrives. P. M.		Closes. A. M.	Closes. P. M.
2:30	4:45	Eastern Mail	12:30 M.	12:00
7:30	9:00	St Louis Mail	12:30 M.	12:00
3:00	4:45	Ind. & Chicago	12:30 M.	12:30
4:00	1:30	Nash., Memph. & Southern Mails	....	5:00 / 12:00
11:00	7:00	Frank., Lex. & Way Mails	....	2:00 / 12:00
3:00	....	Louis. & Bardstown R. R. Mls.	....	2:45
....	2:00	Louis & Crab Orchard Br. R. R. Mails	....	12:00
6:00	....	Louisv. and Cin. Mailboat Mails	9:00	....
6:00	....	Louis. & Evansv. Mailboat Mails — LVS. TU., WED., FR., AND SAT.	....	2:30
....	4:45 / 9:00 / 6:00	New Alb. and Jeff.	12:30 M.	12:00
....		Shawneet'n Stage leaves — LVS. MON., WED. AND SAT.	....	12:00
....	2:00	Taylorsville and Bloomfld. stage — LVS. TU., THU. AND SAT.	....	12:00
....	7:00	Shelbyville Mail	....	12:00
4:30		Chat. & Atlanta Post. Car, comprising N. Ca., S. Ca., Ga., Ala., Miss. and La.	....	5:00

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Several large droves of mules passed through Lexington on Tuesday.

The Mississippi dwarf, Colonel Decker, is creating a sensation in Lexington.

A little daughter of Mr. James Kenney, of Lexington, was severely injured on Sunday by being kicked in the face by a horse.

A company has been formed in Lexington to build an extensive pork packing establishment at that place.

Mr. G. T. Hord, of Versailles, was thrown from his buggy on Sunday and seriously injured.

Dr. Price, city physician of Lexington, had his horse stolen from in front of a patient's residence on Sunday.

The sum necessary to build a cotton mill at Paducah has been subscribed, and the erection of the building will commence at once.

The grave of Gen. Roger Hanson in the cemetery at Lexington is sadly neglected. Not a stone or tablet marks the last resting place of the fallen hero.

Thomas Davis, Esq., of Smithland, has at his store in that town, a pumpkin, grown by Wm. F. Mitchell, on Smithland Island, which weighs 78 pounds.

Parties are in Paducah prospecting, with the view of building an extensive iron foundery. Other parties talk of building another tobacco warehouse.

A protracted meeting has been going on for several weeks at Mt. Vernon Baptist Church, Woodford, during which there were eighteen additions by baptism and five by letter from other churches. The meeting was conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Baker and Woolfolk.

A very perceptible shock of an earthquake was felt in Paducah last Saturday morning about two o'clock. The shock was so great that many persons were roused from their sleep. In the vicinity of Mayfield the shock seems to have been more severe. The shock recalled to some of the old citizens of Paducah a similar phenomenon of about twenty years ago. At that time there was a party playing cards in one of the upper rooms of the old "Pigeon Roost." The building joined another, and the room which the card-players were in crossed the line of division between the two. When the shock came the building parted, roof and all, and the sky was plainly visible through the opening. The affrighted transgressors dropped their cards and gazed up in perfect horror, expecting, no doubt, to see an avenging angel descending to smite them for their sins; but the apperture closed, and the game was presently resumed.

On Sunday last the steamer Sallie V. left Henderson for the purpose of towing a barge of brick to Uniontown, and Capt. Waller invited a number of the citizens of the former place to accompany him. Shortly after leaving Uniontown on her return trip, a rowdy who had got on the boat at that point made himself very disagreeable to the rest of the passengers, but upon being remonstrated with by Mr. Brashear, the clerk, he became quiet, and it was supposed that he had forgotten the insult which his imagination led him to believe had been offered him, until he suddenly appeared in the cabin with a brick in his hand, and was in the act of throwing it at Mr. Brashear, when Mr. Degman caught him and prevented him from doing so. Again it was supposed that the man was pacified, and Mr. Degman turned off from him, when the scoundrel threw the brick, striking Mr. D. in the back of the head with great violence, felling him to the floor, and he had no sooner thrown it than he ran out of the saloon of the boat and down on the deck, raising a hatch and secreting himself in the hold. Diligent search was made for the man, but he was not discovered until the boat reached Henderson, when he attempted to make his escape from the boat, and was arrested and lodged in jail. Mr. Degman was very seriously, but it is hoped not fatally, injured.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Wild turkeys and partridges are very plentiful in Fairfax county, Va.

The peach trees are in blossom at Tallahassee, Florida.

A Hebrew Sunday School is about to be established in Petersburg, Va.

There was a brilliant meteoric display at Selma, Alabama, on Saturday morning before daylight.

John McCall has been sentenced to be hung in Chesterfield, Va., on the 14th of December, for horse-stealing.

Wm. Orr, a prominent citizen of DeKalb county, Mo., has been arrested upon the charge of forging county warrants.

Richard Brand, of Andrew county, Mo., was thrown from his horse in St. Joseph, a few days ago, and killed.

Two thousand letters containing notices to creditors of petitioners for bankruptcy were mailed at Jackson, Miss., last week.

Mr. Dodge, living near Gentryville, Mo., while on his way home from mill, on Monday last, fell from his wagon a corpse. Mr. D. was an old and much respected citizen.

On Monday, C. N. Robertson, private watchman at the Memphis and Ohio depot at Memphis, was run over by the locomotive of the accommodation train and killed.

The parties engaged in the riots at Ashville, N. C., in which James Smith was killed, have been held to bail in the sum of $3,000 each to answer at the next term of the Circuit Court.

Since the first of September 5,435 bales of cotton have been received at Petersburg, Va., and since the first of October 447 hogsheads of tobacco have been received at that port.

On Saturday, at Atlanta, Ga., Mr. Patrick O'Keiffe, while attempting to make peace between two contending parties, was severely stabbed in several places by one of the men.

W. H. Rozar, a citizen of Griffin, Ga., and a Radical appointee on the State road, was knocked off a train on Sunday, near the Chickamauga bridge, and killed.

There was another incendiary fire in Lynchburg, Va., on Saturday. A two-story brick house belonging to John Hughes was destroyed and a new house owned by D. C. Flynn was badly damaged.

Gen. Catterson and staff have left Little Rock, Arkansas, to take command of the southwest department, consisting of twenty of those counties in which the Governor has proclaimed martial law.

Mr. William McKay, a member of the church at Albany, Ga., who has for twenty years been preaching the Gospel in connection with the Church of England, was, a few days ago, after the usual examination, licensed to preach the Gospel.

Thomas J. Hafner, a promising and estimable young man of Greensboro, Ala., died at that place on the 8th inst., from a wound inflicted a few days previous by the accidental discharge of his gun, which caused lock-jaw.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Kehoe on Wednesday, of last week, seized about one hundred barrels of whisky from the merchants of Newbern, N. C., for alleged violations of the United States revenue laws.

A convention of the farmers of Georgia will be held in Macon on the 9th of December, to take into consideration the best means of influencing immigration to that State, as well as to devise means for furthering the agricultural interests of Georgia.

Sydney Burton, of Monticello, Florida, was kicked to death by a colt a few days ago. A few days previous a Mrs. Carroll, who lives near Monticello, fell forward from her buggy while attempting to stop the horse which had started to run and was kicked to death by the frightened animal.

A man named Cooble, living near Salisbury, N. C., made a bet a few days ago that he could drink a quart of brandy and walk home, a mile distant, before it would throw him. He drank the liquor and started home, but when about half way, fell to the ground and was left by his companions. He was found by a neighbor and carried home, and died the next day.

The meteoric shower was on time at Vicksburg, Miss., Friday night. Many of the meteors traversed half the heavens. They would burst like sky rockets, five and six at a time, in quick succession, and left streamers of light behind them six and eight yards long, which remained plainly visible two and three minutes after their explosion.

The carpet-bag speaker of the Alabama Legislature, Harrington, was lately introduced by a young scalawag into his father's family, and was not very well received by the family. A discussion arose, during which Harrington fired at one of the brothers, a Democrat, with a pistol, but missed him. The young man gave him a sound thrashing and he left in disgust.

On Saturday night, Nov. 7th, the gin-house on the plantation of Mr. Rogers, near Calhoun's Mills, with twenty-five bags of cotton, belonging to Mr. Ferguson, and partly to the negroes, was destroyed by fire. The same night the barn of Mr. Jas. Wideman, with corn, fodder, and thirty bags of cotton, was also destroyed by fire, and the woods upon the little mountain were fired. Fortunately no other destruction resulted than that of fences.

The Civil Service.

A special telegram to the New York Times, sent from Washington within the last week intimates that Gen. Grant will not hold himself bound to retain in the Government service any of the appointees of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson, but on the contrary, that he will begin his administration by a wholesome regimen of dismissals, beginning with the present cabinet and not ending short of the collectors and assessors of revenue in the various States of the Union North and South.

There is but one way to get rid of a cancer, and that is to cut it out. There is but one way to get rid of proud flesh or any excrescence, and that is to use the knife. All parties agree that the true source of corruption and political rottenness is the love of office. If reform and peace are to be the watchwords of the new administration, the work of cleaning out the Augean stables of Washington must commence by a thorough reorganization and a general overhauling of the civil and diplomatic service of the country. The lust of office is the great curse of the land. Public office has long been the hope and desire of politicians of all parties. Patriotism now is a lively sense of an office in perspective. When once obtained it is regarded simply as a means of feathering the nest of the occupant, while the discharge of its duties becomes a secondary consideration. Capacity and integrity have hitherto weighed nothing against political influence and "rings." The lobby is the power behind the throne, and a membership of some particular "ring" the necessity to all wanting preferment. The days when the office sought the man are now numbered among the fogy ideas of an obsolete regime. The fruit of this is the present state of unparalleled extravagance and dishonesty. Every day the papers are filled with official frauds of more or less magnitude. The public ear has become dull and the public honor blunted by these constant drippings of fraud. The tone of our morals as a people has become so low and so debased that the man who does not use his money or other people's freely to insure his election to a coveted office, and then use the office for his own profit, irrespective of the interest of the Government, is regarded as little better than a fool. Official integrity of character has become a thing of the past. The retirement of an officeholder without having "made a good thing of it" is looked upon now as a want of common sense. It is gratifying to note the fact that the press of the country is beginning to see the imperative necessity of an immediate reform of all of this, and the placing of the civil and diplomatic service of the country upon such a footing that the business of the people may be transacted more economically and conscientiously by its public servants than it has been of late years.

The first step, then, which is requisite to effect the desired reform is to make the offices tenable during good behavior, and to require a strict and high standard of capacity and integrity. Under this law a man getting an office would be deprived of the incentive to rascality he now is tempted with, by reason of the shortness of his term and his uncertain tenure of office. Then he would feel himself provided for for life, and his position dependent upon himself alone. Now he knows that he is liable to be turned out any day, and almost certainly will at the expiration of the administration with which he may come into office. Therefore he reasons this way: "I have log-rolled and lobbied myself into a fat thing, and, d—n it, I'll make it pay me, for I don't want to lose any money by the speculation. In four years I shall be unfit for anything else, and so I will make enough to do me for the rest of my life while I can, and as for the interest of the country, patriotism—bah! that's played out. I'll not be such an ass as to leave this snug berth at the end of four years with empty pockets, and with life to commence again. No sir, I am not an old horse, to be turned out on the commons to eke out a scanty subsistence the rest of my life, after a life of drudgery in the public service; there is no money in that."

It is the plain duty of the next administration to reform this. Let the present incumbents who are honest and capable be retained and promoted either by seniority or for extraordinary efficiency and merit. The men in the civil service of the Government will then begin to feel a pride in their positions and feel that they have "a local habitation and a name." The same rule should apply to the diplomatic service, but of all the ministers, secretaries, attaches, and consuls sent abroad by every administration the lack of proper education and training has been painfully evident. Their deplorable want of knowledge of the language of the country to which they are sent, combined with their lack of information about the habits, customs, history, and resources of the people among whom they are representing us, has made the United States diplomatic service a by-word and a laughing stock at the courts of Europe and elsewhere; while their social gaucheries and want of good breeding has led them into all sorts of ridiculous contretemps and blunders. Our "Elijah Pograms" and "Jefferson Bricks" abroad make us blush for our representatives. How many obscure local politicians with the manners of a Yahoo have been commissioned and sent abroad to shock and disgust refined people whom their diplomatic position throw them with?

The civil and diplomatic service properly reorganized would open an admirable field for the youth and talent of the country, which is now exercising itself in "rings" and local politics. For instance, take a young man of good sense, manners and culture, and put him on the lowest round of the diplomatic or civil ladder, and he will rise to the top just as surely as an officer of merit will in the army or navy. If he has brains and energy he will succeed, provided he behaves himself; if not, he must give way to men who will feel a pride and an ambition in the service and a determination to make a career for themselves. By all means, then, let these two broad avenues for merit be opened, and the two services, if possible, rendered respectable. As they are now, they are simply regarded as stables in which are to be temporarily stalled the draft horses and fancy stock of the political turf, and the party fossils and old public functionaries of the country.

☞ Spain has been getting along quietly enough for some time without a monarch, and there are some pretty strong indications of the adoption of a republican form of government. She has had an exceedingly unsuccessful trial of monarchy, and it is asserted in high quarters, that, but for the miserable example of republicanism among us in this Western world, she would resort to a republican system of government unhesitatingly, and with a feeling approaching unanimity. It is probable that our country has set the cause of republicanism back in the world for one or two centuries. We have done the cause of human freedom a terrible wrong which the present generation can scarcely hope to repair.

☞ Louis Napoleon clearly shows that he is alarmed at the condition of affairs in his empire. He shows this by his increased severity toward the press of France. He strikes down presses, and fines and imprisons editors, as he has never done before. Even when he first grasped the reins of power, he was less intolerant and despotic than he is now. He is evidently frightened at the rumblings and the oscillations of the great Spanish earthquake. He sits in dread of the tidal wave.

Grant's Salary.

No sooner is Grant's success announced than his superserviceable organs unite very generally in the recommendation to raise the President's salary from its present nominal amount of twenty-five thousand dollars to a hundred thousand. Undoubtedly their object is to commend themselves to him, with the expectation that "thrift will follow fawning."

We think it not at all unlikely that the Radical Congress, which doesn't seem to be at all better than the Radical press, will adopt the suggestion. But how absurd the adoption of it, under present circumstances, would be! The President's nominal salary of twenty-five thousand dollars is not the whole, or much more, if any, than half of the whole, of the money paid to him by the people. He occupies the Presidential mansion free of rent. It is warmed and kept in repair without charge to him. The whole furniture is provided by the people. The wages of all his employes are paid out of the public money. His extensive and luxuriant garden, from which his table is chiefly supplied, is taken care of by a public gardener, receiving a compensation from the Government. And, during every session of Congress, extra appropriations are made every few weeks for his benefit. The money paid to the President has always been ample. Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, all grew rich in the Presidential office, and Johnson will retire from it many thousands of dollars richer than he went into it.

Is this a time to increase the President's salary? His newspaper creatures say that his salary should be increased four-fold because money has depreciated since the time when the salary was fixed. But do they propose that the salaries of the members of his cabinet, the foreign ministers and consuls, the members of Congress, all the hundreds of thousands of officers of the Government should be four-folded too? They would not dare to propose anything of the kind, and yet is not the depreciation of money as hard a thing upon all the other officers of Government as it is upon the President?

Taxes.

Our people are now realizing, with terrible distress, the fact that they are subjected to a far heavier and more crushing taxation than the inhabitants of any other nation or people, civilized or barbarian, upon the surface of the globe. We are informed from an authentic source, that, within a few weeks, the Director of the Bureau of Statistics will exhibit, fully, the Federal, State county, township, and corporation taxes of the United States, and that the sum total will be more than seven hundred thousand millions! If the whole human race, all the inhabitants of this earth, civilized and savage, men, women, children, and babies, were to contribute a dollar apiece, the amount contributed would only be just about sufficient to pay our monstrous debt, run up to its present amount by the most horrid extravagance ever known in history

To fully understand, to entirely realize, the amount of money raised by taxation and expended in this country since Radicalism has had all the power of the Government in its hands, each person should consider that one-third of his whole property and one-third of his whole earnings at his hard daily labor are mortgaged to the Federal Government, and that all his property can and will be seized if the taxes are not regularly paid on demand—paid far more regularly than he can ever hope to collect any debt from his creditors. If he owns a dwelling-house, one-third of it is claimed by the Government, and so with the warehouse, the ship, the steamboat, or the farm. Wherever there is property of any kind there is terrible taxation, the only exception being in favor of the bloated, purse-proud, puffing, wheezing, gouty bondholders.

Not only property, but labor, daily toil, is oppressed by an unendurable taxation. One-third of every dime earned by the poor man, who is working early and working late, working with all the energies of his perhaps most unhappy life to support his wife, his mother, and his little ones, is seized by the tax-gatherer. The laborers and their families starve, they are cold, in order that the aristocracy may be pampered.

Our Indian Affairs.

Colonel Tappan, in his Indian report, calls the attention of the American Government and people to a striking fact in regard to the administration of Indian affairs by our officials. He says that since the meeting of the Indian Commissioners in Chicago he has been at the Canadian capital and carefully examined the Canadian records on the administration of Indian affairs, and that the results confirm his settled convictions, created by a long residence of his own in the Indian country, that the Indians are the easiest people in the world to get along with if common justice is done them or any spirit of conciliation or kindness exhibited toward them. He asks: "Who ever heard of an Indian war or of Indian outrages in Canada, or anywhere in British America?"

Certainly no one ever has heard of such things, and we are pretty strongly impressed with the belief that Col. Tappan as signs the true reason for our troubles. The Indians in Canada are subject to the general laws of the country, just as white men are. The Government does not commit the blunder and the absurdity of treating them as independent nations and tribes and make treaties with them for the benefit of white speculators, rogues, and rascals. It is well worth the inquiry whether we had not better try to learn a little wisdom from our Canadian neighbors.

What a tremendous amount of money and what an appalling loss of blood our Indian affairs have cost us since we have had Indian affairs on our hands! If it is chiefly the fault of our Government, the Government policy should be changed utterly. If it is the fault of the Indians, they should be exterminated. Matters have gone on in their present course long enough.

Brownlow.

In regard to the extension of the franchise, discrimination should be exercised concerning those who were in rebellion; they are not all alike culpable for the past nor untrustworthy for the future. To those who were involuntarily driven into the service of the rebellion, and who since its utter failure have given evidence that they accept the result in good faith; that they are good citizens, quiet and law-abiding; that they have strictly observed their parole; that they will not use political power to proscribe and degrade those whom the war has emancipated and invested with the rights of citizens—the franchise might safely and wisely be extended.—[Governor Brownlow.

This is intended by the old Tennessee miscreant as a display of extraordinary political magnanimity. We are quite surprised that he wishes to be considered as making such a display, for we have always supposed it to be his especial ambition and pride to exhibit all the malignity and hate of the devil. If he could convince the public that he has one kindly or generous or humane or even human feeling, he would at once, by so doing, topple over the whole reputation that he has been arduously engaged for years in building up.

But there is really no magnanimity whatever in his suggestion—not a shadow of it—nothing but political selfishness. His whole meaning is that, just so fast as rebels are willing to cast Radical votes, they shall have the gracious privilege of doing so. And that is as far as his generosity ever went or ever will go.

☞ Let any standard of intelligence be adopted as a voting qualification, and the Democratic party will lose as many votes thereby in the South as will the Republicans, and fifty times as many in the North.—[Chicago Tribune.

If there is any truth in this statement, why does the Radical party, which has the power to do as it pleases, refuse to adopt a standard of education or intelligence in regard to the elective franchise and insist on the enfranchisement of dense masses of the blackest ignorance in the South and on the disfranchisement of the best educated and most intelligent white men of the country sworn to support the Union and the Constitution? How happens it that they are ready and anxious and determined to reject what in their opinion would be a great political advantage to themselves? Is it their general nature to do this?

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Remember the sale of Main street property this evening at 4 o'clock, by Pearson, Meddis & Ferguson.

☞ Baby pictures by electricity; card photographs only $2 per dozen, and the most exquisite porcelain pictures ever made in this city are now made by J. C. Elrod, at his old gallery, No. 136 Main street. Life size portraits, &c., &c.

☞ Butchers and manufacturers will please bear in mind J. U. Shaffer & Co.'s sale of 400 feet of ground, with improvements, on Shelby street, between Franklin street and Beargrass creek, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, as the property will be sold for what it will bring.

Cheap Reading.

W. Scott Glore has for sale from his cheap counter, a large lot of soiled books, at half the price of publication. Now is the time to get cheap reading for the winter evenings.

☞ Sudden changes of weather are productive of throat diseases, coughs, colds, &c. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found than in the timely use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They possess real merit, and have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, having received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

☞ Gentlemen should consult their health as the cold weather approaches, and go to the Trade Palace and provide themselves with those fine red twilled flannel shirts and drawers at $2 00; also, the finest Shaker flannel shirts and drawers at $2 50. Everything in the ladies' and gents' furnishing line can be found there—gloves, hosiery, &c., as Mr. Neal makes those goods a specialty. Corner of Fourth and Jefferson.

TO PARTIES WISHING TO MAKE AN INVESTMENT.—We call especial attention to the sale of two cottages and lots, on Lytle street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth. The sale will be positive, as the owner is a non-resident, and orders them sold to the highest bidder. Sale to take place on the premises on Thursday afternoon, November 19th, 1868, at 3 o'clock.

S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

Something New.
Something New.
Something New.
Argosy Cloth Collars.
Argosy Cloth Collars.
Argosy Cloth Collars.

These Collars are sold everywhere at the same price as paper goods, and will wear three times as long. The trade supplied in Louisville by
HAYS, CROSS & CO.
Manufactured by S. W. H. WARD, N. Y.

Testimony Worth Having.

The following are fair specimens of letters daily received by Limerick & Wintersmith, bearing the strongest testimony as to the wonderful efficacy of their unrivaled and never-failing chill cure:

WORTHVILLE, CARROLL CO, KY., Oct. 25, 1868.
MESSRS. LIMERICK & WINTERSMITH:
GENTLEMEN: The box of Limerick Chill Cure has been received. Most of it has been sold, and has never failed to make a cure. It meets with more success than any chill remedy we have ever had in this neighborhood.
Respectfully, MRS. MARY A. GOODWIN.

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., Oct 13, 1868.
MR. C. H. WINTERSMITH—SIR—We have sold the package of chill medicine you sent us, and it has cured in every instances. You may send us one gross more.
Your friend,
R. D. GHEOGHEGAN & CO.

LEXINGTON, Miss., October 16, 1868.
MESSRS. LIMERICK & WINTERSMITH:
GENTLEMEN: We find your "Limerick Chill Cure," from the statements of many responsible citizens who thoroughly tested it, to be a good remedy for chills. The demand consequent upon its success is daily increasing.
Yours truly, McCAIN & GWIN.
You will greatly oblige us by sending a half gross to us by express. McCAIN & GWIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

TO THE LADIES.

Just received at Wm. H. Andrews', 140 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, the finest and choicest assortment of winter dress goods in the Louisville market, consisting of fine French Poplins, in all colors, one yard wide, at $1 50 per yard; all wool Velours, all shades, from $1 to $1 25; fine selection of colors in Empress cloths, 50c to $1; French Merinoes, 65 to 75c per yard; fancy and Scotch Plaids, Poplin Alpacas, all colors, at 55c, worth 75c. Also, a fine assortment of fancy Poplins at 40c, sold at 75c up to the present time. Ladies will consult their interests by giving me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

no19 d2 **WM. H. ANDREWS.**

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

SIR: The remarkable benefit which I have derived from Dr. Dewey's treatment of my case by inhalation, induces me to make it known through your columns for the benefit of the public. For three years I have suffered from bronchitis and catarrh complicated with spasmodic asthma. I have steadily grown worse, under ordinary medical treatment, for years past. My breathing was so oppressed that the slightest exertion rendered life a burden. The day I placed myself under Dr. Dewey's care—the latter part of October—my sufferings were beyond description. He examined me carefully, prescribed medicines for me to inhale in different ways, and, happily for me, I no sooner commenced his treatment than I found such relief as I had never hoped to experience again in this world. From that day to the present moment I have gone on steadily improving, until to-day my breathing is free, distress has vanished, and I thank God again for the enjoyment of fresh air in my lungs, to invigorate and strengthen me. I am now able to exercise freely, without any oppression in breathing, and, in short, I feel like a victim freed from the grasp of a relentless enemy. I am truly grateful that I saw Dr. Dewey, and placed myself confidently under his care. I give this statement, voluntarily, as a duty I owe to those who suffer as I have done.

Yours, respectfully,
BERSHEBA ABBEY,
No. 38 Bank st., New Albany, Ind.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 3d day of November, 1868.
[SEAL.] WM. HART, Mayor.

DR. DEWEY'S STATEMENT OF THE ABOVE CASE.

This case was one of chronic bronchitis, accompanied by spasmodic asthma, caused by the irritation of the air-cells of the lungs from cold, and forming one of the most dreadful maladies to which man or woman is heir; in fact, a species of slow suffocation. The chief features to be observed in the result of the treatment by inhalation, which was most satisfactory in this instance, were the immediate benefit derived, as well as its continuance, and the complete relief from all the distressing symptoms, so gratefully expressed by the patient.

D. B. Dewey, M. D., may be personally consulted at his office, on all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs, embracing catarrh, sore-throat, bronchitis, asthma, consumption and heart disease, to which branch of the profession his practice has for seventeen years been exclusively confined.

RICH CHANGEABLE SILKS AT THE NEW YORK STORE.

50 pieces changeable silks at $2 per yard, real value $3. No such bargains as are offered in these goods can be obtained in the country. S. BARKER & CO.

KENTUCKY HAT, CAP, AND FUR MANUFACTORY—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

By J. KOOPER, 219 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, and 122 Market, between Floyd and Preston.

The cheapest and finest stock of hats, caps, and fur goods in the city. All furs bought at my house are warranted, and saved during the summer without charge. We give particular attention to altering and cleaning furs and hats. Cash paid for all kinds of skins. oct11 dtf

WEBB'S OWN MAKE.

Three Skirts for One Dollar at the Falls City Hoop Skirt Factory, No. 66 Market St., bet. Second and Third. no14 dtjal

Hard Wood Lumber Yard,

Northeast corner Brook and Main streets, just above new Galt House, Louisville, Ky. All kinds of hard wood, lumber and timber on hand, including yellow pine, rough and planed into flooring; shingles and laths, pine and poplar; every kind saw-mill timber, from our three mills.
ALEXANDER & BACON.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interest by calling at this office. Stocks, bonds, jewelry, silverware, or any other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. Hagan, Ag't, No. 114 Third street, next door to Montz & Co.'s livery stable.
oct3 dtf

☞ **Thomson's glove fitting corset at the Falls City Hoop Skirt Factory, No. 66 Market street, between Second and Third.**
no15 deodtjan1†

☞ For engraved wedding and visiting cards, call at Madden's, 105 West Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. Plain initial stamping free. novld1m

CARPETS, CARPETS.

I have determined, after October 13th, to sell my entire stock of carpets, oil clothes, shades, curtains, &c., at New York cost. My lease expires January 1st, and these goods must be sold. Call and I will certainly offer you great bargains. Do not fail to learn my prices before buying elsewhere.
C. FRANK,
77 1-2 Fourth street, near Main.
oct16 †Tu&Thtf

☞ If you want to borrow money on collateral, go to S. ROTHCHILD'S, Main street, between Second and Third. jy22 dtf

RICH CASHMERE SHAWLS AT THE NEW YORK STORE.

50 splendid Cashmere shawls, just received by express; some of the richest imported, bought at a great sacrifice. We offer the best value in these shawls to be obtained in the country. S. BARKER & CO.

☞ Money in large or small amounts loaned on valuables of every kind, including good clothing, at the Eagle Loan office, 95½ Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson. Highest price paid for old gold and silver. JOHN A. O'BRIEN & CO.
nol8 deod1m

Cloaks!! Cloaks!!!

Just received, a fresh stock of Lyons cloaking velvet, at M. ARON'S, 112 Market,
no18 d2 Bet. Third and Fourth.

MONEY FOUND.

Last week, on the floor of our store, a small sum of money. Also, found to-day, a small sum; both of which can be obtained by giving a description and paying for this advertisement, upon application.
Nov. 18, 1868. S. BARKER & CO.
nov19 d2

☞ Highest price paid for bonds, gold, silver and uncurrent money, at S. ROTHCHILD'S, Exchange and Broker Office,
jy22 dtf 74 Main, between Second and Third.

For Coughs and Colds.

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure.
no3 dtf

Lots for Sale.

We have a few more only to sell, on Chestnut, Madison and Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.
jel7 dtf GRAVES & SON.

☞ Money loaned on watches, diamonds, stocks, bonds, or other safe collaterals. Highest price paid for railroad tax receipts, by R. Gilchrist, real estate and exchange broker, No. 89 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, north side. no15 d6

MARRIED.

JOHNSTON—COOPER—On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Abner Cooper, by Rev. Owen B. Thayer, Mr. THOS. R. JOHNSTON and Miss ALICE A. COOPER.

MATTHIS—HAWKINS—On the 17th inst., in Elizabethtown, Ky., by Rev. A. H. Redford, D.D., Mr. GEO. V. MATTHIS to Miss LETITIA V. HAWKINS, daughter of W. C. Hawkins, Esq.

INMAN—LORIMER—On Tuesday, the 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Springfield, Ohio, by the Rev. Geo. Peters, Mr. WM. S. INMAN, of Louisville, Ky., and Miss MARIA LORIMER. No cards.

DIED.

CLARK—At her residence, on the corner of Second and Walnut streets, in this city, on the 18th inst., at 3 A. M., MRS. S. W., wife of N. H. Clark, lately of Rodney, Miss., aged 55 years.

MILLER—On the 18th inst., Mrs. MARY MILLER, in the 63d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, C. C. Porter, on Fourth street, beyond Breckinridge, on Friday morning at 9 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

"Blessed are they who die in the Lord."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Chevalier's Treatise on the Hair, free to all, given away at the drug stores, or sent by mail free. This book should be in every house. It teaches to cultivate and have beautiful hair, and restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out, and removes all irritation or dandruff from the scalp, thus keeping the hair beautiful to the latest period of life.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M.D.,
n19 eodim 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

Fifty Millions of Boxes Sold.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS take hold and expel the MATTER OF DISEASE.

[Extract from a letter dated Dawson, Ia., April 24, 1866, to Dr. Brandreth, from Andrew Logan, Esq.:]

"My wife became an invalid. Our physician represented her case as incurable. I then called two other physicians, and the three held a consultation and pronounced her case consumption. I then discharged all the physicians and determined to trust to your Pills. I got five boxes, which she took according to printed directions. By the time these were used up there appeared a change in her condition for the better. I then bought fifteen boxes, and she continued to take them for three months, when her health was entirely restored."

PERMANENT AND WIDESPREAD SUCCESS is the best evidence of the goodness of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They should be in every family, ready for use on the first symptoms of disease occurring.

Principal Office, Brandreth House, New York. See "B. Brandreth," in white letters, in the Government stamp. Sold by all Druggists. n15 deod&wim

Sudden Death!

Is the fate of every fiber upon which the CAUSTIC POISON of an ordinary hair dye falls. There is no RESURRECTION for the filaments thus blighted. But, as it were, in the TWINKLING OF AN EYE hair of any obnoxious color is changed to a RICH AND GLORIOUS HUE, and at the same time vitalized and improved by the use of

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

nature's safe ally, and beauty's regenerator. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 68 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. no15 deod&wim

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

King Solomon's R. A. C., No. 18, will meet in called communication THIS EVENING (Thursday), Nov. 19. R. A. Degree. By order of WM. KERR, H. P.

Notice.

THE UNITED SONS OF ERIN will meet at their hall THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All members are requested to be present, as business of importance will be brought before the Society. By order of the President.
di* MORGAN McSHEERY, Ass't Sec'y.

Notice.

Kentucky and Louisville Mutual Insurance Company.

ACCORDING to the charter, notice is hereby given of the ANNUAL MEETING of the Company, to be held at their office, 63 Fifth street, Louisville, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on Monday, 7th December, 1868, to elect Directors for the ensuing year. D. McNAUGHTAN, Secretary. no18-d3*

$200 Reward for the Murderer.

WE will give a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension of JOSEPH DEBOND, who murdered Franklin T. Johnson, in Mercer county, on Monday evening, November 16, and his delivery to the jailer of Mercer county.

Said Debond is about 20 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; spare made; hair brown or sandy; has a bad countenance; large mouth and nose.

It is possible Debond may go to the State of Indiana, as he has a brother residing in Johnson county in that State.
GREEN W. JOHNSON,
GREEN JOHNSON,
DANIEL WARNER,
n19 d2 THOMAS W. JOHNSON.

FURNISHING GOODS.

J. M. Armstrong,

132 MAIN STREET,

HAS NOW OPEN a most extensive and elegant stock of Gentlemen's and Youths' Furnishing Goods—Shirts, Hosiery, Under-Garments, Gloves, Cravats, Ties, Umbrellas, Canes, Shoulder-braces, Collars, Shirt Fronts, Shawls, Satchels, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Articles, Extracts, Soaps, &c.; Buck Shirts and Drawers, Rubber Cloth and Clothing—ALL AT REDUCED PRICES. di

USE THE LONDON YEAST POWDER (OR QUICK YEAST).

IT IS DOUBLE STRENGTH,

AND therefore is the cheapest. Besides, it imparts no unpleasant flavor to the bread, and contains no deleterious drug. Sold wholesale or retail.
RAYMOND & CO.,
n19 eodiz6 Fourth street, near Main.

WM. CADY, LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,

Corner Market and Washington streets, COLUMBUS, MISS.

NEW fire-proof sheds, with complete water privileges; ample accommodations for over 300 mules, besides superior stabling for horses. Stock purchased and sold on commission. Liberal advances made on consignments of stock. Terms reasonable.
n19 odSm

Beautiful New Songs.

WON'T YOU TELL ME WHY, ROBIN? Words and music by Claribel; 30c. A beautiful little ballad.

GENTLE SISTER KISS ME KINDLY—Song and chorus; words by H. A. V. Dalleur; music by F. H. King; 30c. A little gem, full of plaintive beauty.

DOOR OF THE HEART—Masonic song, with chorus; words by Rob Morris, LL. D.; music by F. H. King; 30c.

FIRST VERSE.

Tyle the door carefully, brothers of skill—
Vigilant workers in valley and hill;
Cowans and eaves-droppers on the alert,
Tyle the door carefully—door of the heart.
Guard it from envyings, let them not in,
Malice and whispering creatures of sin;
Bid all unrighteousness sternly depart,
Brothers of holiness tyle ye the heart.
CHORUS—Carefully—carefully—
Tyle the door carefully—
Door of the heart.

All the above arranged with piano accompaniments; sent post paid on receipt of the price. Address
WM. McCARRELL, Publisher,
160 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., Publisher of the Southern Journal of Music. di

JEWELRY, &c.

FLETCHER & BENNETT,

No. 452 Main st., bet. Fourth & Fifth.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.

Artistic Silver & Silver-plated Wares For Bridal Gifts.

oc29 d15 Th Su&Tu

Great Decline in Prices!

Greatest Bargains! OF THE SEASON.

$65,000 WORTH

—OF—

Fall and Winter DRY GOODS

To be sold at 75 cents on the dollar Sale to commence Monday, Nov. 16, and continue for the next Thirty Days, at

TRADE PALACE!

Masonic Temple,

Cor. Fourth & Jefferson Sts.

The entire stock to be sold 25 per cent less than former prices. This will give to the poor, as well as the wealthy, an opportunity of providing their fall and winter dry goods 25 per cent. less than market value

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS,

—AND—

Cloaking Cloths

OF THE FINEST QUALITY. ALSO,

TRIMMINGS AND LINENS

Of all qualities,

DOMESTICS,

A LARGE STOCK.

Woolen Blankets, Quilts, Notions,

IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Scarlet Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Shaker and Canton Flannel Shirts and Drawers, and
An endless variety of Neck-Ties,

OF THE LATEST NOVELTY.

TRADE PALACE,

Corner Fourth and Jefferson Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

P. S.—The public will be convinced of the fact of the great decline in prices by calling and satisfying themselves.

H. H. NEAL.

no15 Su&Th1m

THE FIERY FURNACE.

ARDEN'S PATENT IMPROVED

Slow Combustion Furnace

For heating Dwellings, Stores, and Churches.

FIRE replenished and ashes shaken down only once in 24 hours. Atmosphere unburnt, pure, and even day and night. Free from dust and dirt. The unprecedented sale of this Furnace during the last four months has established its reputation as the Furnace of the West and the only Furnace that burns bituminous coal with entire satisfaction.

We beg leave to refer to the following persons, who, together with others, have the Furnace in use: Thos. P. Jacob, Esq., Mrs. Thos. Quigley, H. L. Pope, Esq., B. Dupont, Esq., S. S. Jones, Esq., and M. Bijar, Esq.

Parties desiring information in regard to Furnaces and the placing of Registers, &c., will please call at the Agents.
PYNE & CREIGHTON,
no15 t&eod6 No. 82 Fourth street.

Opening of the Richmond and Knoxville Branches of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

THE RICHMOND BRANCH will be open for business to Richmond and the Knoxville Branch to Mount Vernon on Wednesday, Nov. 18.

Passenger trains will run daily, except Sundays, between Louisville and Richmond and Mount Vernon.

Freight trains will leave Louisville for Richmond and Mount Vernon Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and will leave those points for Louisville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
n18 d2 ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL GOODS of every description, and all of the latest music, at low prices, by D. P. FAULDS, no13 dtf 70 Main street.

SOMETHING NEW.

J. H. RICHTER,

The well-known Dealer and Manufacturer of

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' Clothing,

HAS established at NO. 110 MARKET STREET, bet. Third and Fourth, where

Clothing for Boys & Youths

WILL BE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY. This is a new feature in this city, and attention is respectfully invited to his magnificent stock, which for cheapness, elegance, and durability cannot be competed with by any other manufacturer in any Western city. Call and see for yourselves. oc23 d2m

JULIUS LEHNERT, GUNSMITH,

No. 88 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson, LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Breech-loading and Muzzle-loading Double Shot Guns, Rifles, etc., and Ammunition. Repairs promptly attended to. au26 d3m

CASH PAID

For New and Second-hand Household Furniture. Address Drawer 184, Postoffice.
no6 d1m

DENTISTRY.

DR. YATES, DENTIST,

No. 103 Second st., bet. Market and Jefferson, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Was the first to administer, in this city, a chemically pure article of Nitrous Oxide Gas for the painless extraction of teeth, with results perfectly satisfactory to the patient. Persons requiring the services of a thoroughly experienced and careful Dentist will come to the headquarters of Dr. Yates, 103 Second street. Beautiful sets of gum teeth made at $15, and all work proportionately low. se29 eod3m

J. H. BEDFORD, DENTIST,

No. 30 Jefferson Street, between First and Second, Louisville, Ky. Teeth mounted on Rose Pearl Base. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. No trouble to show specimens. no8 dtf

DENTISTRY.

R. H. WILSON, east side of Fifth st., bet. Green and Walnut, No. 157, now has the pleasure to say that he has reduced prices to the amount charged before the war, for all operations, either surgical or mechanical. fe15 deod

Dr. J. A. McCLELLAND,

INVITES an examination of his ROSE PEARL dental plates. Dental Cabinets, No. 181 Third street between Green and Walnut. oc17d3m

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja14 dtf

STATEMENT

—OF THE—

Queen Insurance Comp'y,

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,

MADE in conformity with the law of the State of Kentucky, more particularly on file in Clerk's office of Jefferson County Court.

Capital Actually Paid in Cash...£190,972.

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Cash on hand	25,700	2	2
Real estate unincumbered	30,478	2	10
Bonds and stocks per vouchers	116,831	8	7
Loans on bond and mortgage	84,607	17	11
Debts otherwise secured	14,000	0	0
Due for premiums	37,118	18	7
All other securities	75,121	15	0
Total assets	£403,858	4	1

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Losses unpaid	£10,473	18	6

J. H. MORTON MORRIS, Agent,
145 Main street, (Citizens' Bank Building.)
LOUISVILLE, November 14, 1868. no17 d12

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

THE young men who passed a $20 counterfeit bill on Mike Metz, on the corner of Preston and Market streets, Saturday night are requested to call and redeem it at once, or they will be prosecuted, as they are fully known to the party upon whom they "shoved" the spurious note. no18-d3*

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between R. M. Johnson and Joshua Levis, dealers in dry goods, notions, &c., 137 Green street, under the firm of R. M. Johnson & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st of October, R. M. Johnson retiring therefrom. Joshua Levis is alone authorized to collect the accounts of the firm and to settle up its affairs.
R. M. JOHNSON,
JOSHUA LEVIS.

The business in the future will be conducted by Joshua Levis. no18 d12

Dissolution.

THE copartnership existing between the undersigned in the distillery on K. [illegible] creek, in Larue county, Kentucky, has been dissolved, M. Hagan having sold his interest to the other partners.
JOHN M. ATHERTON,
MILES HAGAN,
MARSHALL KEY.
NEW HAVEN, November 14, 1868.

The business will be conducted by the undersigned, under same style of J. M. ATHERTON & CO.
JOHN M. ATHERTON,
MARSHALL KEY.
November 14, 1868. no19 d3

REWARD.

A REWARD of twenty-five dollars ($25) will be paid for the recovery of the body of Henry A. Smith, who was drowned on the 15th inst., while working on the Ohio river bridge.
LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY,
no17 dtf Office, Portland avenue.

Louisville Courier Job Office.

For the present, and until the new quarters now in course of erection for it are ready, the "Louisville COURIER Job Office" will continue in operation at the old COURIER stand, No. 109 west Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.

☞ Every kind of Job Printing executed in splendid style, with dispatch and at the lowest rates. Orders may be left with W. J. Kelley, Foreman. no19 d12

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16, 1868.

At a meeting of the Board of Underwriters, held this day, the following was adopted:

Whereas, It is represented to this Board that its recent action allowing the storage of (15) fifteen bales of cotton, without extra charge, is calculated to break down the warehouse business in this city, and is not demanded by the merchants; therefore,

Resolved, That said action be rescinded from this date. [no17-d3] H. McDONALD, Secretary.

Sale of Saddlery Hardware, Leather, and Findings.

ON account of dissolution of copartnership, we offer to sell our stock of saddlery hardware, leather, and findings, from this date, at manufacturers' prices. All goods not sold by the 1st of December will be sold at public auction without reserve. Also counters, shelving, safe, scales, stand, &c.

All persons indebted to our firm are requested to call and settle accounts.
J. KRIEGER & HANDWERKER,
No. 16 West Market st., bet. First and Second.
n12 d6

Last Notice to Tax-Payers.

TAX-PAYERS are hereby notified that unless they call at the Sheriff's office and pay their State tax for 1868, damages will be added to their bills. Every delinquent has been notified, and it will be the fault of the payer if he has damages assessed to him. This IS THE LAST CALL.
n12 dtDec1 J. W. DAVIS, Sheriff.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm known as W. H. Groom & Co., Grocers, 370 Seventh street, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, Wm. J. McCord retiring therefrom. The business will hereafter be conducted by Wm. H. Groom, Jr., at the old stand.
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 29, 1868. n15 d6

Notice of Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Robinson & Coleman, for the manufacture of plug tobacco, and having purchased the factory formerly occupied by Robinson & Willett, are prepared to fill all orders in their line.
G. ROBINSON,
no11 d1m W. P. COLEMAN.

Dr. R. C. Hewett.

RESIDENCE removed to No. 353 Third street, between Broadway and York.
novld1mo*

To Stone-Masons.

30 GOOD Stone-Masons can find steady employment by applying immediately at the Superintendent's office of the H. & T. C. R. R., Houston, Texas. Wages from $2 75 to $3 50 specie per day. C. A. BURTON, Sup't. o27 d1m

Notice.

PERSONS having claims against the estate of Alex. Craig, deceased, will present them at Green & Green's, properly verified, and all persons owing said estate will please settle the same immediately.
no6 MRS. ANNIE CRAIG, Executrix.

Chimney Sweeping.

AND Dodge's patent grate setting. All work warranted or no charge. Apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 150 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. novld1mo

Excelsior Roofing Paint.

PERSONS having new or old roofs that they want painted will find this the best and cheapest paint they can use. We warrant it to last as long as any roof painting, and lower in price. We also put on oil paint and composition roofing very low.

Orders left at 60 Jefferson street.
no5 d1m MORRIS & CO.

Notice.

N. R. WILSON has been appointed Commissioner for Kentucky of the Court of Claims. His office on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth. oc8

Distillers and U. S. Gaugers.

WE are prepared to furnish burning brands, stencil brands and steel figures as low as any house in the West. All work warranted.
MERCER & CO.,
no6 d1m* 56½ Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.

Copper Whisky.

500 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from five to ten years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between us in the name of Mason & Smith, doing business as coal dealers at No. 125 Third street, between Jefferson and Green, city of Louisville, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. B. B. Mason is alone authorized to collect the accounts of the firm, and to settle up its affairs. All those indebted are requested to call and settle.
B. B. MASON,
N. SMITH.

The business will in future be conducted by B. B. Mason. oc23 dtf

HORSE-SHOEING.

HORSES sent to my shop will receive prompt attention from skillful workmen.

Shop on First street, between Jefferson and Market.
my15 dtf JOHN RUDD.

PROPOSALS.

Notice.

THE Louisville City Railway Company will receive bids for their supply of hay, oats, corn and meal for one year, from December 1, 1868, reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

For specifications as to quantity wanted, terms of payment, &c.; address C. G. DAVISON,
no18 d10 Prest. Louisville City R. W. Co.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 10, 1868.

SEALED proposals (which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each,) will be received until 12 o'clock M., Thursday, November 19, 1868, for furnishing the following stores, viz:

1,000 pounds buckwheat flour, in 25-pound cotton bags, to be packed in barrels.
1,500 pounds best quality breakfast bacon (canvassed) to be packed in barrels.
1,000 pounds best quality smoked dried beef (canvassed) to be packed in barrels.
1,000 smoked beef tongues, in 50-pound kegs or boxes.
5,000 pounds very best quality cut loaf sugar—the brand to be mentioned in bid.
50 gallons best quality sirup, in 5-gallon kegs.
20 gallons best quality maple sirup, in 5-gallon kegs.
20 barrels best quality potatoes.
20 barrels best quality onions.
100 kits best quality mess mackerel.
50 kits best quality white fish.
4 drums best quality cod fish.
12 barrels sauer kraut.
1,500 pounds dried apples, in barrels.
700 pounds dried peaches, in barrels.
100 gallons pickled cucumbers, in 5-gallon kegs.
100 gallons mixed pickles, in 5-gallon kegs.
50 gallons pickled onions, in 5-gallon kegs.
100 pounds pure ground ginger.
100 pounds pure ground allspice.
100 pounds pure ground cinnamon.
100 pounds pure ground cloves.

(The allspice, cinnamon, and ginger to be packed in 4-ounce double papers, full weight, and in 5-pound wooden packages. The cloves in 4-ounce tin cases, full weight; and in 5-pound wooden packages.)

3,000 pounds new lard, in 3 and 5-pound caddies.
1,000 cakes toilet soap, in small wooden packages.
500 cakes glycerine toilet soap, in small wooden packages.
500 pounds castile soap.
1,000 pounds best quality thoroughly cured factory, or English dairy cheese, in small-size packages—the smaller sizes preferred—full net weight required.

A whole cheese will be required for sample, which, if not accepted, will be returned to the bidder, or be placed subject to his order.

No charge for packages will be allowed for any of the above stores.

Bids for potatoes and onions to be by the pound.

Samples required to be offered with the bids.

Blanks furnished at this office.

The usual conditions of my advertisements must be strictly complied with.
M. P. SMALL,
no14 d5 Bvt. Brig. Gen. and C. S.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the City Engineer's office till 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, November 19, 1868, to execute the following work, viz:

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Gray and Shelby street.

To grade and pave the sidewalk on the east side of Johnston street, between East Main street and Market street.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Third and Oak streets.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Twenty-second and Jefferson streets.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Fifteenth and Broadway.

To dig and wall a cistern at the intersection of Seventeenth and Duncan streets.

The work to be done in accordance with the provisions of general ordinances concerning same. Bond with approved security required and separate bids for each piece of work. The city reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids.
PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1868. no17

To Contractors.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive sealed proposals until Thursday, December 3, at the Engineers' office of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, in Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Ky., for the GRADUATION, BRIDGE and CULVERT MASONRY of fifty (50) miles of said railroad, between Elizabethtown and the mouth of Brush Pond Creek. Specifications and profiles of the work can be seen at the office in Elizabethtown, on and after November 20th. (no4 d1m) GEO. MacLEOD, Chief Engin'r.

LOUISVILLE

Wrought Iron Cotton Tie!

Patented March 5, 1867, by Barry Coleman,

Louisville Rolling Mill Co.

Manufacturers, and Dealers in

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &c.,

No. 161 Main Street.

se5 deod3m

RUBBER GOODS.

CLOTH-FACED SACKS, talmas, capes, and cape overcoats;

Vulcanized coats, pants, leggins, caps, blankets, ponchos, pillows, chairs, cushions, life-preservers, &c.

Also rubber cloths for nursery purposes, 3, 4, 5, and 6 quarters wide, black and white. At
n14 d5 J. M. ARMSTRONG'S, 132 Main st.

AT COST.

AS I desire to enter in another business, I will close my entire stock of Furniture of all description AT COST. Persons in need of furniture will find this a rare opportunity to purchase.

Call and examine. F. FENSTERER,
no18 d12 No. 82 Third street, near Market.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF KENTUCKY.

Office—Merchants' Bank Building, Main st., Louisville, Ky.

J. LAWRENCE SMITH, President. J. H. LINDENBERGER, Vice President.
L. T. THUSTIN, Secretary. C. S. TUCKER, Treasurer. S. T. WILSON, General Agent.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
J. LAWRENCE SMITH, J. H. LINDENBERGER, W. F. BARRET, JOHN R. SMITH, GEO. C. HUNTER, W. C. HITE, GEO. W. MORRIS, JAMES B. WILDER, THOS. L. BARRET, GEO. W. NORTON.

Aggregate Risks Accepted	$5,917,350 00
Accumulated Assets	$387,835 11
Surplus over all Liabilities	$160,047 44

THIS Company is now one of the permanent institutions of the country. Its capital and accumulations are invested in first-class Kentucky securities, for the benefit of HOME INTERESTS, instead of being sent abroad to build up rival interests in other States.

☞ No Restrictions as to Residence or Travel in Southern States.
☞ Policies Non-forfeitable, and Rates as Low as any Sound Company. s17 eodim

J. FOLTER. C. K. FAIRFAX. J. W. AKIN.

PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.,

LOUISVILLE COTTON WAREHOUSE,

307 .... MAIN STREET 309

IT is a generally admitted fact that Louisville is the largest, and to the planter the most satisfactory Tobacco Market in the world; and believing it can be made as important and satisfactory market for Cotton as it is for Tobacco, by adopting the same system of selling at public sale by auction, allowing the owner or his agent the privilege of rejecting the sale when the price does not meet his views, and being informed that Messrs. PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO. intend inaugurating this system in the sale of Cotton, we, the undersigned merchants and others, do pledge ourselves to sustain the enterprise to the extent of our ability, by furnishing to the above firm all Cotton which we control, or can influence in this market, so long as they continue this system of selling:

Signed—Trabue, Davis & Co., Gordon, Harbison & Co., Smith & Wald, Moore, Bremaker & Co., H. A. Hughes & Co., Kahn & Wolf, Hutchison & Raine, Craig, Frantz & Co., Liby, Waltz & Cochrane, Hays, Cross & Co., J. H. Wright & Co., J. M. Robinson & Co., Geo. W. Morris & Co., Wm. W. Morris & Co., Cannon & Byers, Low & Whitney, Heeter & Chandoin, H. S. Julian & Co., Wilson, Peter & Co., Chamberlin & Co., A. H. & W. O. Gardner, Walton & Bro., J. F. Weller, J. S. Lithgow & Co., R. A. Robinson & Co., Gardner & Co., J. S. Morris & Sons, Vanpelt, Moses & Co., Brady, Dodge & Hardy, Sutcliffe, Owen & Wood, Joan H. Thomas & Co., J. C. Dohoney & Co., J. Monks & Cobb, Neal, Netherland & Co., N. Gwynne, Snoddy, Parish & Co., Weller & Buckner, L. L. Warren & Co., Henry Chambers & Co., Bridgeford & Co., Odor, Taylor & Co., M. E. Miller, Moss, Trigg & Semple, Platt & Allen, Anderson, McCampbell & Co., J. B. Wilder & Co., Verhoeff Bros., H. S. Buckner, D. R. Young & Co., Spratt & Co., Haynes, Neal & Co., Cassaday & Co., Terry, Wheat & Chesley, T. & R. Selvin & Cain, W. H. Stokes & Co., Harvey & Keith, Marrell, Castleman & Co., John P. Morton & Co., and others.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends who have co-operated with us in this enterprise that we have doubled our capacity for storing and selling Cotton, and can now handle all the Cotton they may receive or influence to this market without being crowded as we were last season.

To parties desiring to hold Cotton, we issue WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, to be used as collateral security, upon which the holder can obtain liberal advances at bank rate of interest. oc1 deod3mTu,Th&Sa

S. M. PARKER & Co

(SUCCESSORS TO BLAKEMORE, PARKER & CO.,)

LEAF TOBACCO AND COTTON Commission Merchants,

181 Pearl St., Corner of Cedar St., NEW YORK.

Strict attention paid to every branch of our business, and every effort made to make quick and satisfactory sales. no4 d3m

E. W. & L. P. KENNEDY,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

57 Main street, between Second and Third.

o11 d&w6m

GEO. W. BLAKEMORE, Late of Blakemore, Parker & Co. J. H. F. MAYO, Late of Richmond, Va. JAS. H. BLAKEMORE, Of New York City.

BLAKEMORE, MAYO & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors!

41 Broad Street, New York.

Liberal advances made, and consignments respectfully solicited. no4 dtf

LOCKHART & ROACH,

Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Country Produce, Provisions, Cement, Drain and Sewer Pipe, and General Merchandise,

No. 320 Main St., bet. Eighth and Ninth,

Consignments Solicited. LOUISVILLE, KY.

E. LOCKHART. no7 d1m J. J. ROACH.

C. B. PATTON. CH'S ARBEGUST.

PATTON & ARBEGUST,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hay, Grain, Flour, Whisky, and Country Produce generally,

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. [no1 d6m] No. 8 THIRD ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

NEW MUSIC.

JUST PUBLISHED by LOUIS TRIPP and sent by mail to any address free of postage, on receipt of marked price:

Rosy Morn, ballad, Dr. O. Becker, 35 cents.
Waiting, Darling; song, Dr. O. Becker, 35 cents.
The Song Garden, School Music Books, Volume I, 60 cents.
The Song Garden, School Music Books, Vol. II, 90 cts.
do do do do Vol. III, $1.
My Home Beneath the Sea, duet, J. W. Parson Price, 35 cents.
The Dragon, comic song, J. W. Parson Price, 35 cents.
Welcome Your Kathleen, ballad, C. F. Shattuck, 40 cents.
How Can I Say Farewell to Thee, song and chorus, G. H. Anderson, 35 cents.
Hope for Joy To-morrow, ballad, J. W. Parson Price, 35 cents.
Waiting for His Coming, ballad, R. S. Crandall, 35 cts.
I Would Not Call Her Back Again, song, G. H. Anderson, 35 cents.
Don't You See, comic duet, J. W. Parson Price, 35c.
Ah! Once a Joyous Heart, comic duet, J. W. Parson Price, 35 cents.
Old Farmer, W. N. Dunham, 40 cents.
When I Sell My Terbacker, comic, Non Smith, 40 cts.
Tear from the Eye of Blue, Chas. Schaeffer, 35 cents.
Little Maiden's Dream, Chas. Schaeffer, 35 cents.
King and Something New, song, J. W. Parson Price, 35 cents.
Students' Farewell, song and chorus, J. W. Parson Price, 35 cents.
Friendship's Greeting Schottische, C. O. Pope, 35 cts.
LOUIS TRIPP.

Agent for Simmons & Co.'s Church Organs, wholesale and retail depot for Weber's, Kraushaar's, Haines Bro.'s, and other first class Pianos; Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, Martin's Guitars and Tilton's Patent Banjos; importer and dealer in all kinds of musical instruments.

92 and 94 Jefferson St., Louisville.

no13 d7&w1

LOUISVILLE, KY., GLASS WORKS.

THE undersigned, glass manufacturers, respectfully announce to the public that they have now in operation TWO LARGE FACTORIES in the manufacture of all kinds of Bottles, Druggists', Grocers', and Confectioners' Glassware (both Green and Flint), Tumblers, Goblets, Lamps, Jars, and Lamp Chimneys. They also keep on hand a large stock of Window Glass, and a General Assortment of Glassware.

KRACK, REED & CO.,

FACTORIES—COR. CLAY & FRANKLIN STS.

Warerooms—73 Sixth St., bet. Main & Market

no15 d30t LOUISVILLE, KY.

Rufer's Hotel & Restaurant.

Fifth St., bet. Main & Market.

I HEREBY inform the public that I have now opened, in connection with my restaurant, a hotel, which will be conducted on the

European Plan.

The rooms are well ventilated and elegantly furnished. Guests will have the privilege of the restaurant, where they can eat their meals whenever they desire. In the restaurant they will find all the luxuries of the season.
no15 dtf CHARLES C. RUFER, Proprietor.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

Conducted by the Spanish Government.

$390,000 in Gold Drawn Every 17 Days.

PRIZES cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver; also for all Government securities.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
fe4 deodly 16 Wall st., New York.

S. H. HEWITT. H. C. M'DOWELL.

C. H. HEWITT & CO.,

General Commission Merchants!

For the purchase and sale of

Grain, Flour, Bacon, Butter, Potatoes, Apples, DRIED FRUIT, &c.,

No. 95 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

CONSIGNMENTS AND ORDERS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES—John B. Smith, President Western Fin. Corporation; W. B. Belknap, O. W. Thomas & Co. no17 deod3m

SABEL, LAZARUS & CO.

Pay the highest market price for

Hides, Wool, Feathers, Furs, &c.,

At No. 81 Fifth st., bet. Market and Main,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

n18 dtf

CHEAP LACE STORE,

103½ FOURTH STREET.

Just Received!

REAL Black Guipure Laces;
Linen Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs at 20c;
Real Black Thread Lace Vails;
Linen Tape Trimmings, 12 yards for 75c;
Irish Point Lace Flounces;
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 50;
Black Crape Collars and Cuffs;
Corsets with whalebone, only $1;
Lace Chemisettes;
Corsets with 42 whalebones, only $3;
French Embroidered Shirt Bosoms;
Corsets with 100 whalebones, only $4;
Lace Tidies, &c.
Also, a few Remnants of Embroidered Edgings and Insertions, at

VERY LOW PRICES!

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS.

no15 d7†

Choice Groceries.

CAN always be had at the lowest prices, polite attention given, and goods delivered FREE, at the CORNER SEVENTH & MARKET STS.

Also, agent for Ruth's celebrated Baltimore oysters, received daily by express.
no15 deodtf J. A. PENTON.

Rockbridge Alum Springs Water! OF VIRGINIA.

THIS well known Mineral Spring Water can now be had bottled, thus saving the invalid a long and tedious journey to the Spring. Its valuable properties are too well known to require any comment, but we would say that they have proved highly beneficial in many chronic ailments, such as

SCROFULA, CHRONIC DIARRHEA,
SKIN DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA,
BRONCHITIS, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c.

During the past forty years this water has been used. The cures by it have been many, especially in Female Complaints, as is well known by many hundreds who have experienced its beneficial effects.
J. A. FRAZIER, Proprietor.

GEORGE H. CARY, DRUGGIST,

Fourth street, between Main and Market,

has been appointed AGENT for the sale of the above Mineral Water, and will keep a constant supply on hand to meet all demands. See pamphlets on Dr. Cary's counter for analysis and letters of many eminent physicians. no1 d1m

D. H. DAVIES. H. B. SHANKS.

D. H. DAVIES & CO.,

(Successors to Brady & Davis,)

COTTON FACTORS

General Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Provisions, &c., &c.,

No. 8 South Side Main St., bet. Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

oc18 d3m

LEXINGTON Observer and Reporter,

FOUNDED IN 1808.

THIS VETERAN DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER is one of the most desirable ADVERTISING mediums in Central Kentucky.

WEEKLY............$2 50 | SEMI-WEEKLY............$5 00

Address G. W. RANCK, Editor.

Or, Cashier of Observer and Reporter Printing Co Lexington, Ky. se27 d3m

J. W. SEATON & CO.,

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,

Cor. Fourth & Jefferson Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Parker Collegiate Institute,

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D.............PRINCIPAL.

THIS Institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.

In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the care of MISS E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a generous home. Music teachers of the highest attainments and skill are employed exclusively for Boarding pupils. The 2d term will commence November 10. For Circulars address as above to PROF. EATON. n2 d1m

DRESS-MAKING.

MRS. E. J. BREWSTER

HAS just returned from New York with the very newest and latest fashions in dresses, sacques, cloaks, laces, ribbons, and flowers; also, trimmings of every variety and description.

Dresses and cloaks cut and basted, with suitable trimmings furnished, on the most reasonable terms, at short notice.

Rooms on Fourth street, at Mrs. J. A. Beattie's old stand, No. 104½.
se20 dtf MRS. E. J. BREWSTER

THE AMERICAN PAPIER-MACHE MANUFACTURI'G CO.,

Water Pails, Fire and Ship Buckets, Toilet and State Room Sets, Spittoons, Milk Pans, Etc.,

made far more durable than the same articles of wood, tin, copper, or other metal, or even India Rubber or Gutta Percha.

An end to Rusting, Shrinking, Bending, Breaking, Water-Soaking and Odor-Retaining.

AN IMMENSE SAVING EFFECTED!

Beauty of Finish Combined with Lightness and Durability.

The utensils can be subjected to a heat sufficient to boil water, without being in the least injured. They may be exposed to the action of the sun or a dry atmosphere, subjected to extreme cold, the roughest usage, and retain their usefulness entirely.

The paper is thoroughly impregnated with a Water-Proof preparation.

The Wares are almost everlasting.

All who have used them recommend them in the highest terms. Address, for catalogue and samples
AMERICAN PAPIER-MACHE CO.,
oc13 Tu&Th3m No. 11 Pine street, N. Y. City.

JEFFERSON SAW MILLS,

On River, between Wenzel and Cabell.

M. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS and dealers in all kinds of Sash, Circular and Grange Sawed Pine, Poplar and Oak Building Lumber. Also, manufacturers of all kinds of Poplar, Cherry, Walnut, Gum and Maple Lumber for Furniture, Weather-boards, Shingles, Laths, Bed Slats, Pickets, Table Legs, Chair Rounds, Bannisters, Bench Boards, Broom Handles, Box Boards, &c.

We have great facilities for sawing BRIDGE TIMBER, RAILWAY TIES and STRINGERS, for which we solicit orders.
se30 dtf WOODS FERGUSON & CO

Fall and Winter Millinery and Fancy Goods.

A LARGE and desirable stock of the latest and most fashionable styles.

Mrs. M. J. Osborn,

(successor to Mrs. M. J. Bryant), No. 156 (Parr & McDowell's Block) Fourth street, opposite Louisville Theater. Materials for manufacturing bonnets and hats sold at lowest cash prices. oc3 d1m

R. H. HENLEY & CO.,

GEN'AL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Savannah, Ga.,

WILL purchase rice, fruits, &c., on commission for parties in Louisville, and sell Western produce on consignment. Patronage of Louisville merchants solicited.

Refer to Maj. M. I. Wicks, Prest. M. & C. R. R.; Col. Sam Tate, Prest. M. C. R. R.; W. C. Butler, Esq., and N. C. Yeatman, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

NOTE.—Rice can be shipped now on through bills from Savannah to Louisville at 75 cents per 100 lbs.
no10 deodtf

1868

H. D. WALBRIDGE & CO.

Commission Merchants,

No. 12 BRIDGE ST., NEW YORK.

T. HAMILTON, Toledo, O., (late with H. S. Walbridge & Co.,) is our Agent in the country tributary to Toledo, who will make advances on property consigned to us. For particulars address him at Toledo. H. D. WALBRIDGE & CO. oc13 d3m

REMOVAL.

H. Thierman & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

HAVE removed from 221 Market street, to 69 MAIN STREET, between Second and Third sts.
se30 dtf

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $1 50 per line per month.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop S E corner Main and Tenth streets.

BASIL W. DUKE & A. E. RICHARDS, Attorneys at Law, No. 7 Court Place, Louisville.

BRECKINRIDGE, DE. STANHOPE P., Corner Twelfth and Madison streets, Louisville, Ky.

BULL, O. T. & CO., Iron, Hardware, Horse and Mule Shoes, 27 E. Market st. oct dtf

CLEMMONS & WILLIS, Attorneys at Law, Office No. 6 Court Place, Louisville, Ky. s30 d1d

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, S W. Main.

GRIFFITH, BUNCE & CO.—Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants, No. 99 W. Main st.

HARLAN & NEWMAN.—Attorneys at Law Jefferson st., two doors east of Willard Hotel.

JAMES & CO., THOS., (successors to Fults, James & Co.) dealers in Pittsburg and other Coal Office, 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

EDMUNDS, JAMES T., resides at No. 24 Gray street, south side, bet. 1st and 2d. s25 d3m*

KINNAN, WILLIAM, manufacturer of and wholesale and retail dealer in Umbrellas, Parasols and Walking Canes, No. 125 Third street.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21[illegible] st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERR, Prop's

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—C. LEWIS DIEHL, proprietor, No. 29 Fifth st.

LANEDAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LITHGOW J. S. & CO.—Northwest corner of Main and Third streets, manufacturers of Stoves, Castings, Tin, Copper, and Sheet-iron Ware.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MERGELL, C. S.—Architect. Office: Room No. 4, Merchants' Bank of Kentucky building, Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

MOUNT, W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

SACKSTEDER J. ED.—House, Sign, and Steamboat Painter, No. 93 Second st., east side bet. Market and Jefferson.

WOOD, J. C., Manufacturer and dealer in Hosiery, Gloves, Yarns, and Underwear, No. 148 West Market st., bet. Fifth and Sixth

YOUNG JOHN P.—Saw Mill and Lumber Yard. m'f'r all descriptions of Framing and Building Lumber, Laths, Slats, &c., 369 Fulton, above Campbell

KRUG & CO. REIMS Champagne Wine

IMPORTED BY A. ROCHEREAU & CO., NEW ORLEANS.

THE attention of connoisseurs is called to this fine Wine, as it is warranted fully equal to any on sale in the United States. We have been appointed Sole Agents for Kentucky, and will supply the trade at importers' prices.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,

Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers,

no8 d2m 25 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

KENTUCKY BILLIARD PARLOR,

No. 140 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

THE finest and best-appointed Rooms in the city.
n19 d3m

MARBLE WORK Cheap for Cash!

85 Jefferson St., near Floyd.

W. G. M'PHERSON

IN consequence of ill health, is desirous of closing up his marble business, and offers for sale, at very low rates, his stock of

Marble Monuments, Tablets, Tomb Stones, &c.

He will sell for cash or time, at rates much below the market price. Persons in want of anything in his line are invited to call. WM. L. G. McPHERSON,
no13 d12 Jefferson street, near [illegible]

LOUISVILLE HOTEL! For Rent.

THE time for the receipt of proposals for a lease of the Louisville Hotel for a term of three years from the first day of January, 1869, has been extended until THURSDAY, November 19 (instant.) Address sealed proposals to HENRY WHITESTONE, Louisville, Ky.
THOMAS STEELE,
HENRY WHITESTONE,
Executors of estate of L. L. Shreve, dec'd;
no12 d8 M. KEAN, Part Owner.

Selling Out at a Great Sacrifice!

AS we are determined to close out our entire stock within thirty days from this date, we offer our large stock of

Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Trimmings

—AND—

FANCY GOODS

At Half Their Original Cost!

Call and secure your bargains at your own prices. Store and fixtures for sale.
no16 dtf A. WOOLNER & CO., 102 Fourth st.

Capt. JOHN T. SHIRLEY, Late of Memphis, Tenn. J. M. S. McCORKLE, Of Louisville, Ky.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Fourth Street, east side, near Main,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE undersigned, having purchased the furniture and lease of this popular hotel, inform their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to entertain guests in the best manner, and will spare no pains to provide for the comfortable accommodation of all those who may patronize them. Capt. Shirley will pay special attention to the house and tables, and Mr. McCorkle will be in the office.
JOHN T. SHIRLEY,
no6d&wtf J. M. S. McCORKLE.

1868. 1868.

HAMILTON BROTHERS, Commission Merchants,

Corner Water and Monroe Sts., Toledo, O.

ALL property consigned to us will receive careful attention, with prompt sales and remittance of proceeds. Liberal advancements made on shipments.

Special attention given to purchases of property to be reserved or shipped elsewhere, on satisfactory margins.

THOS. HAMILTON, (last seven years with H. S. Walbridge & Co.,) will give personal attention to all business intrusted to the firm.

☞ We refer to—Northern National Bank, Toledo; Bank for the People, Toledo; H. D. Walbridge & Co., New York; Walbridge, Watkins & Co., Chicago.
oc13 d3m

JENKINS' TONIC

IS THE TRUE TONIC, AND THE BEST MEDICINE IN USE.

IT GIVES RELIEF TO

The Weak,	The Bilious,
The Debilitated,	The Bloodless,
The Pale and Puny,	The Prostrated,
The Chlorotic,	The Despondent,
The Lymphatic,	The Scrofulous,
The Consumptive,	The Rickety,
The Convalescent,	The Nervous,
The Dyspeptic.	

THOS. E. JENKINS & CO.,
o19 Mo&Th6m Corner Third and Walnut sts.

GO TO THE Southwestern Agricultural Works,

NOS. 312 to 324 GREEN ST.,

—FOR—

Portable Circular Saw Mills, PORTABLE HAY PRESSES,

Portable Cotton Presses, Lath Machines, Shingle Machines, Straw Cutters,

Corn Shellers, Circular Saws, &c.

BRENNAN & CO.,

(Successors to Munn & Co.) no10 deod3m&weow1

Pianos and Organs.

STEINWAY'S, CHICKERING'S, GABLER and other pianos, and S. D. & H. W. Smith's organs, at low prices for cash, or in monthly installments. Music and musical goods wholesale or retail.
D. P. FAULDS,
ap71 dtf 70 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

Best Pianos

IN the world are made by Steinway & Sons and Chickering & Sons. Low prices. Reference given to 1,300 purchasers from their agent.
n18 dtf D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main street.

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. [illegible]

HINZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase.

ROLLA GOLDDUST

—AND—

70 Head Golddust Stock

WILL be offered for sale, at Eden Stock Farm, on the first THURSDAY (the 3d) in December. They include stallions from one to four years old, 28 premium animals, matched carriage and buggy geldings and mares, fillies and geldings from one to four years old. This stock has proven itself on the turf equal in speed, if not superior, to any other breed, and in style and blood-like look and elegant finish, it is admitted by all competent judges who have seen it to be superior to all other breeds. In speed they have repeatedly challenged all others, and have beaten in speed or won forfeit of all that dared meet them on equal terms, from two years to the oldest ones. Rolla (now eight years old) has defied all other horses at one and two miles. I have also proposed to trot my three year old from one to three against like colts, and found no one to take my propositions. I will also offer several thorough-bred mares, by Lexington and other noted horses, in foal by Golddust. Where but one bid is made, I reserve the right to withdraw the animal.

Terms—Cash, or negotiable note at six months, with interest and approved security. A reduction of ten per cent. for cash.

Rolla Golddust will be offered if an advance is made upon the private offer made of $15,000. Until then, he stands ready to trot any horse in America at one and two miles over Woodlawn, horses to go as they please, to rule.
oc30 deodwts L. L. DORSEY.

WANTED.

WANTED—ROOM—By a single gentleman, a pleasant and well-furnished room, between First and Eighth, and south of Jefferson street. Address L. T. B., Courier-Journal office. d19 d3*

WANTED—A ROOM, suitable for an office, by a physician, on or between Fifth and Tenth sts., south of Market street. Address M. D., Middletown, Ky. n19 d3*

WANTED—ONE TINNER AND TWO COPPERSMITHS—At No. 36 Fifth street. A tinner who understands steamboat work preferred. JOHN GARGAN & CO. no18 d3t

WANTED—2 dairymen, 3 coopers, 1 good pantryman, 6 men with wives, 2 hotel cooks, 10 woodchoppers, 7 partners with $600 to $30,000; also situations for two grocery clerks, 3 salesmen, porter, and driver. All wanting work or business apply. KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts. n17 dtf

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, by a person fully competent. Best of references given. Address B., care of Maxwell & Co., Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, south side. n17 dtf

WANTED—ROOMS—Two or three rooms in a central location for a physician. Furnished rooms preferred. Address DR. RUSIHHAUPT, at this office. n17 d3*

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All respectable girls invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. MILLER & CO. no15 dtf

WANTED—TWO PARTNERS—To take a third interest in a well established wholesale drug house. Necessary capital, $15,000. Address box 930 Cincinnati, Ohio. no17 deod6

WANTED—MEN—We wish to employ an energetic business man in each county of this State to sell Torrey's celebrated patent Weather Strips. An established house will find it a very safe and profitable investment to take hold of this article. County rights for sale. Address FITCH, LINDSEY & REUTER, sole agents for State, 75 Fourth street. oc22 dtm

WANTED—SALESMEN—In January, 1869, by a large white goods, lace, and embroidery house in Philadelphia, competent salesmen accustomed to selling by sample and capable of influencing a large trade in this section. To good men liberal salaries will be paid. Undoubted references required. Address M. C., care Cos, Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia. oc8 2aw2m

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—80 Stone Cutters, for rough work, at $4 per day; 6 Stone Masons, wages $4 per day; 1 Blacksmiths; 2 Porters; 1 Grocer's Clerk; 2 white Male Cooks; also, 150 Railroad Men. Apply at once to the Louisville Employment Agency, 101 Fifth street. McNAIR & CO., oc17dtf Agents.

WANTED—LIEN NOTES—I have purchasers for a large amount of lien notes on city property. E. D. FRYER, Real Estate Agent, 163 Fourth street, Bamberger & Bloom's Block. se11 dtf

WANTED—Persons in the country or city wanting help or laborers of any kind, old or young, male or female, can be supplied on short notice, by applying at the Louisville Employment Agency, 101 Fifth street. All orders for help from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. All persons in want of situations, whether as clerks, salesmen, traveling agents, or in any capacity desired, can find work and good wages by applying at the same place, either in person or by letter. We also guarantee satisfaction to all applicants, or no pay. McNAIR & CO. se10 dtf

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE STOCKS—At market price. Call upon S. P. WHALEY & CO., Market street, bet. Third and Fourth. no14 d3

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A modern, newly-built ... 7 large rooms, cistern, cellar and stable. Lot 30x200 feet to an alley, on south side of Chestnut street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. Terms reasonable. JOS. BUCKEL, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, 266 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. no17 dtf

FOR SALE—BUSINESS—A No. 1 cash business, already established; stock, fixtures and lease. Goods all fresh and desirable. Large profits and very little competition. Location one of the best in the city. Rent low. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Price $400. Apply to E. D. FRYER, 163 Fourth street, Bamberger & Bloom block. no17 d6

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN ELEGANT BUILDING LOT—60 by 200 feet, on First street, between College and Breckinridge streets. Inquire at No. 85 Fourth street. no17 d12*

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A RETAIL DRUG STORE—Now doing a good business, and one of the best stands in the city. Address NASH, Louisville P. O. n17 d3*

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Centrally located, well stocked and doing a fair business. Will sell on time to good parties. Also will sell, at a big discount, $30,000 worth of cash notes, secured by lien on real estate in city of Louisville. Apply at law office of S. D. MORRIS, No. 6 Court Place. no11 dtf

FOR SALE—SAW-MILLS—Parties intending to purchase Saw-Mills, Shingle-Mills, and other Machinery will find it to their interest to call at the N. E. corner of Brook and Main streets, just above the new Galt House. ALEXANDER & BACON. o17 dtf

FOR SALE—SAW MILL—Parties intending to purchase saw mills will find it to their interest to call at the northeast corner of Brook and Main sts. Also for sale, Government wagons, harness and second-hand machinery. ALEXANDER & BACON. oc28 dtf

FOR SALE AND RENT—REAL ESTATE—By W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, north side. I have for sale cheap for cash, and on time, vacant lots in all parts of Louisville and Portland; also houses and lots in good locations.

Also farms in the following States: Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas.

I have some desirable property in New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., and a No. 1 tavern stand in the town of Charlestown, Ind., and now doing a good trade. This is a good chance for a party who wants to start in the hotel business, and will be sold low. As Charlestown is the county-seat of Clark county, Indiana, this is a desirable place. W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street. oc9 dtf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DWELLING—For approved vacant lots—A very excellent and desirable, well-built dwelling, on Eighth street, containing 10 rooms, bath room, pantry, closets, large halls, gas and water, and very conveniently arranged. The house is in good condition and very substantial. There is an excellent cellar, good large cistern and hydrant in the yard; shade trees in front and rear. The lot is 32x176 feet, with side alley. Price, $15,000 cash, one-third down. If we exchange for other property it must be at cash prices. Apply to GRESHAM & ESSINGTON, 74 West Main street. se9 dtf

FOR SALE—BREWERY—The property known as Zoller's Brewery, situated on Portland avenue, ... one fine brewery with all the apparatus complete, and can be made one of the best lager beer breweries in the city of Louisville. This place has a large front on Portland avenue and runs back to an alley; has a good saloon fronting on Portland avenue and also two good dwelling houses, with ice house, stables and other out-houses. The saloon is doing good trade and any person taking the place can build up a good trade with Portland and the city. We propose to sell all barrels, kegs, wagons, horses, &c., to any one who may want to engage in the brewery business. This is a rare chance for an investment. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth streets. au29

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—Broadway, bet. First and Second streets, No. 17. House contains ten rooms, kitchen, cellar, cistern, stable, carriage and coal house. Lot 33x113 feet to a large alley. Terms easy—three years' credit if desired. Apply to W. B. HOKE, office of English & Hoke.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, &c., OF A LARGE RETAIL CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM SALOON AND BAKERY—in the best business part of this city. Store and saloon fixtures are in splendid order; bake oven and utensils nearly new. Terms moderate. An enterprising man with some capital will find this a good chance to enter a nice, well established and prospering business. Inquire at this office. au7 dtf

FOR SALE—STOCK—27 shares Taylorsville Turnpike Stock. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, No. 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. jy26 dtf

FOR SALE—OLD TYPE—We have for sale, at a low price, 4,000 lbs. of old Type, to which the attention of Foundrymen and Machinists is directed. Apply at the Courier office. jy14 dtf

FOR SALE—LAND—40 acres of A No. 1 land, suitable for gardening purposes, situated on the Bardstown pike, within 6 miles of Louisville. Price very low. Apply to GRESHAM & ESSINGTON, No. 74 West Main street, near Third. se14 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Two-story brick house on Walnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth; lot 30 feet front by 105 feet deep to alley, house contains 6 rooms, kitchen, stable, good cistern and gas all through the house; has fine fruit trees and grape vines. For particulars apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. my15 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A first-class residence, the property of J. D. Guthrie, Esq., situated on the west side of First street, between Green and Walnut. None but first-class tenants need apply, and will not be rented for a boarding-house. For terms, &c., apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK, & CO., No. 60 Jefferson st. n19 d3

FOR RENT—ROOMS—5 nice rooms in a good location, with gas and water, situated on Market street, No. 291, between Seventh and Eighth. Rent $20 per month. Apply on the premises. n10 d3*

FOR RENT—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS—On Green street (No. 21), between First and Second. Colored folks preferred. For terms, &c., apply on the premises. no18 d3*

FOR RENT—A NO. 1 DWELLING—In complete order; 8 rooms, large front and back yard, on Fourth street, between Broadway and York. Inquire at Marble Hall, 103 and 105 Fifth st. no18 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A desirable dwelling, containing nine rooms, on Chestnut street, No. 451, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. Rent $500 a year, to a prompt tenant, payable monthly. Apply to R. E. MILES, No. 52 West Main st. n15 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—The fine three-story brick dwelling-house No. 160 Sixth street, between Green and Walnut streets. Also the two-story brick dwelling-house No. 5½ Center street, between Green and Walnut streets. Apply to THOMAS STEELE, Louisville Hotel. n15 d6

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A pleasantly situated brick dwelling-house, No. 153 Seventh street, between Grayson and Walnut streets. Apply to C. N. CORRI, 103 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson sts. n14 d12*

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A large brick dwelling, with large lot, good stable, cellar, gas and water, No. 323 Chestnut street, between Eighth and Ninth. Apply to MOORHEAD & CO., No. 20 Fourth street. no4 dtf

FOR RENT—ON A LONG LEASE—The second and third floors above my store, on Fourth street containing several large rooms, suitable for any light business and dwelling at the same time; as well as for offices, sewing machine establishments, or anything else. Apply to N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street bet Main and Market. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE BUILDING—The large and well-arranged building, now occupied by the COURIER-JOURNAL office, on Green street, between Third and Fourth, will be for rent during the latter part of December, or as soon as the new building on Jefferson street, intended for our use, is ready for occupancy. Particulars may be had by applying at the office. nov10 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSES—The two new houses on the corner of Eleventh and Main sts., which will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of December next. If application is made soon, the interior of the buildings can be finished to suit the parties who may wish to occupy them. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, No. 270 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. no8 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM AND RESIDENCE—Just completed, a three-story house on Jefferson street, between First and Second, containing a handsome store-room, with residence over same having 10 large rooms. Entrance to residence from the street, and all finished in handsome style. Any one desiring only the store can rent rooms above for offices. Inquire of S. H. SHALLCROSS, at Guthrie & Co's, Main street, between First and Second. Oc24 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE HOUSE—No. 69 Sixth street, between Main and Market. Inquire of POINIER & CAMPBELL, No. 231 West Main street, opposite Louisville Hotel. oc10 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The dwelling part of the house which I occupy on Fourth street, between Main and Market. Apply to N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The large store-house, No. 11 Main street, bet. First and Second. Apply on the premises. se18 dtf

FOR RENT—WOODLAND GARDEN—Proposals will be received until Dec. 15, 1868, for a lease for term of five years, commencing and possession given on the 1st day of January, 1869, of that incomparable place of public resort and amusement, in this city, known as the Woodland Garden. The premises can be examined on application to the present tenant, or to either of the undersigned. Security may be required for the faithful performance of the terms of the lease. Address WM. JOHNSTON, R. W. WOOLLEY, JAS. C. JOHNSTON, Louisville, Ky. se15 dtf

LOST.

LOST—DOGS—A Setter and a Pointer—Strayed from my residence, on Chestnut street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, a black setter dog, also a white pointer with lemon colored spots. A reward of $5 will be paid for the recovery of either dog. HITE B. HENRY, at S. G. Henry & Co's, 283 West Main street. n19 dtf

LOST—SACK—On Monday afternoon, on Fourth street, or Jefferson, near Fourth, a child's waterproof sack. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 235 Broadway, near Sixth st. d1*

FOUND.

FOUND—POCKET-BOOK—On the 14th, a pocket-book with money. Any one losing such a book can have it by calling on Mr. CHAS. CONRAD and proving property and paying charges. d1*

WANTED---AGENTS.

$1,000 PER YEAR guaranteed and steady employment. We want a reliable agent in every county to sell our Patent White Wire Clothes-Lines (Everlasting). Address WHITE WIRE CO., 75 William st., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn st., Chicago, Illinois. o31 dlm

WANTED—AGENTS—For THE OFFICIAL HISTORY of the war, its causes, character, conduct and results, by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. Its ready sale, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published. One agent in Easton, Pa., reports 72 subscribers in three days; one in Mobile, Ala., reports 74 subscriptions in two days; one in Boston, Mass., reports 103 subscribers in four days; one in Memphis, Tenn., reports 106 subscribers in five days. Send for circulars and see our terms and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O. oc26 d4win*

WANTED—AGENTS—A few experienced Canvassing Insurance Agents for popular Companies can find employment at No. 10, up stairs on Main, near corner of Fourth street. o19 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life Ins. Co. can give employment to several city solicitors and also to traveling agents on liberal terms. Call at the office, No. 126 Main street, near Fourth street. s4d

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—No. 1616—A splendid farm of 150 acres, No. 1 land, on the Ohio river; principally bottom land; 25 acres in meadow; running water may be had in every field; a new dwelling, with 7 rooms; stone ice-house, with a superb dairy attached; 2 cisterns, spring, excellent out buildings; a large and select orchard of every variety of fruit; small fruit in abundance; churches, schools and good society; good mills convenient. Will take part in city property. Apply to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 74 West Main street, near Third. no17 d5

FOR SALE—No. 1651—at very low prices—one excellent grist mill, two saw mills, two good dwellings, with out buildings, and several acres of ground, in Nelson county, Ky.

This is a rare chance for good bargains.

Apply to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO. No. 74 West Main street, near Third. nov17-d6 Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—FARM—The best farm in Henry county, in sight of Newcastle (the county seat) and Gen. E. Kirby Smith's Military and Pres. Henry Nold's Female Schools. It lies in "the forks" of the two R. R.'s, Louisville and Lexington and Louisville and Cincinnati, on a turnpike connecting the two roads. I will sell 200, 388, or 540 acres, as a purchaser might elect. Fencing, water, and improvements good, including a barn, with capacity for 130 mules with their food—water inside of it. Considerable portion of the farm in grass of several years' standing. To say more is deemed useless, as no one would buy without seeing it, and to see it is (to any one who wants a farm) to buy it. Also 31 head of large, well-broke mules, 4 years old, and 70 head of cattle, one and two years old. Apply to GEO. C. CASTLEMAN, Newcastle, Ky. oc31 d&w6wtf

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE—And 116 Acres of Land ½-mile from Pewee Valley station, on the L. & F. R. R., and 15½ miles from Louisville, on the Ballardsville pike. Improvements are a good double modern style Frame Cottage—seven rooms and kitchen, good double cottage for servants, excellent barn and carriage-house and other out-buildings. The place is tastefully ornamented, and abounds in fruit of all kind adapted to this climate. Land is mostly in grass, with 20 acres woods pasture. It is a fine stock or fruit farm, embraces several fine building sites, convenient to never-failing springs of water, and high rolling ground.

Change in my business induces me to offer the above property at a bargain. Terms will be made easy. For further information apply to me on the premises, or to Messrs. Morris & Southwick, Louisville, Ky. WM. MOSES, Pewee Valley, Ky. ap15deodtf

FOR SALE—FARM—Dr. A. E. Geognegan offers for sale his valuable and well-known hay farm, on Salt river turnpike, in Jefferson county, 15 miles from Louisville, and half a mile from the Ohio river. The above named farm contains 302 acres of land. This is one of the best improved hay farms in the State. A large, modern style, double frame cottage of 8 rooms, kitchen, &c.; all out-buildings and conveniences that could be desired; a very large hay shed, and improved beater hay press. 150 acres in meadow. Large orchard of all kinds of the most desirable fruit. As handsome a body of land as there is in the country, and in a very desirable neighborhood. Apply to Dr. A. E. GEOGHEGAN, on the premises—postoffice, River View, Ky.; or to C. H. WINTERSMITH, 202 West Jefferson street, Louisville. se10 deodtf

FOR SALE—FARM—My fine farm at Fisherville, Jefferson county, Ky., 17 miles from Louisville, on the Taylorsville turnpike, 118½ acres of the very best land; improvements fine; excellent location for a physician. Inquire of ENGLISH & HOKE, Louisville; M. T. CARPENTER, Shelbyville, or Dr. S. H. REID, on the premises. oc6 Tu, Th&Sa1m

FOR SALE—THE CAVE CITY HOTEL—With 11 acres of ground annexed, located at Cave City, Barren county, Ky., on the line of the L. & N. R. R., midway between Louisville and Nashville. If not sold by the 1st of December the property will be rented for the year 1869. Possession in either event will be given on the 1st of January. Call in person or address H. V. LOVING, Trustee, care of Loving & McGoodwin, Louisville, Ky. no1 dtf

FOR SALE—FARM—A very desirable country residence, with 70 acres of A No. 1 land, situated within three miles of Louisville. Will sell part or the whole. This land is susceptible of division. Improvements are ample and abundant, with all necessary conveniences. For health and beauty it is unsurpassed by any. Those wishing to invest their money should call and see this property before purchasing elsewhere, as it will advance very rapidly in value. Price and terms reasonable. Will exchange for good city property. Apply to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 74 West Main street, near Third. oc1 dtf

FOR SALE—FARM—A good farm of 200 acres, situated in Kentucky, within one mile of railroad; improvements simple and abundant; 100 acres cleared, balance in good timber—white oak, hickory and black walnut—30 acres in grass, good orchard, 3 good springs of water, and good stock water. This property will be sold at a bargain. Apply to GRESHAM & ESSINGTON, Real Estate Agents, 74 West Main street, near Third. se30 dtf

FOR SALE—FARM—A very desirable farm of 43 acres No. 1 land, situated on the Bardstown pike, within 5 miles of Louisville. Neat new frame cottage, good large frame barn, carriage house and all the necessary out-buildings, a young orchard of choice fruit, some very fine grapes. Price very low; one-half cash down, balance to suit purchaser; or will take part in city property. Apply to GRESHAM & ESSINGTON, No. 74 West Main street, near Third. se16 dtf

FOR SALE—7,000 ACRES OF FINE LAND—Situated in Kentucky, within thirty miles of Louisville, convenient to railroad and steamboat landing; 600 acres cleared and in cultivation, the balance in good timber—white, black and red oak, poplar, beech, hickory and walnut. Good stream of water running through the place, good springs. Improvements are ample and abundant. This is a very desirable property. Will sell part or the whole very cheap, and part on time to suit purchaser, or will EXCHANGE for other property. Apply to GRESHAM & ESSINGTON, 74 West Main street, near Third. se13 dtf

FOR SALE—FARM—A fine farm of 150 acres of good land, situated in Kentucky, convenient to railroad; under good fence; good frame house with 5 rooms, smoke house, stable, carriage house, good young orchard of 500 trees, 60 apple trees and 40 dwarf pear trees; a stream of water running through the farm, and good springs. Price and terms reasonable. Apply to GRESHAM & ESSINGTON, Real Estate Agents, 74 West Main st., near Third. se30 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A pleasant front room (unfurnished), with board in a private family. Apply at 490 Fifth street, beyond Breckinridge. d1*

BOARDING.—Two very desirable furnished rooms, suitable for families, with No. 1 board; also two or three single gentlemen. Location central. Apply at No. 109 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth. no17-1eodtf

BOARDING—Several single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can obtain a good board with pleasant rooms, at the southeast corner of Second and Green streets. A number of day boarders can also be accommodated. no15 d6*

BOARDING—Well furnished rooms and good board for one or two families, or for single gentlemen, at 389 Jefferson street, between Tenth and Eleventh. Satisfactory references given and required. no14 d4*

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, with board, at 161 Seventh street. n13 dtf

BOARDING—Nicely furnished rooms with board can be obtained on reasonable terms at MRS. W. FINUCANE'S, 167 Fifth street, between Walnut and Green. References required. no7 d3m

BOARDING—With or without rooms, southeast corner Third and Green streets, opposite Postoffice. L. STRAUS, Agent. oc18dtf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—COW—From me, on the 8th inst., one deep red cow, 8 or 9 years old, white face, and rope around her horns. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery at 269 Market st. E. C. ASHCRAFT. n19 d3*

STRAYED—A BLACK MARE, 6 years old, 15½ hands high—no shoes on—broke loose in the city. Had saddle on. Any one having said mare in possession will please send her to J. Montz & Co.'s stable, on Third street, between Market and Jefferson, and charges will be paid. H. H. BUFFENMYER. n19 d3*

FOR SALE--Horses & Mules

FOR SALE—MULES—40 head of good two-year old mules; also, large work mules, for sale in lots to suit. Goshen Postoffice, Oldham county, Ky. RICHARD WATERS

Public Sale of the Market-street Mills.

As Assignee of A. F. Clark, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, at the Court House door, in Louisville, Ky., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M. (immediately after the Chancery sales), on MONDAY, December 14, 1868, the property known as the "Market street Mills," situated on the north side of Market street, between Floyd and Brook streets, Louisville, Ky., numbered 67 and 69. The lot is 40x210 feet to an alley. The building is 40 by 100 feet, 4 stories high, with cellar beneath and covered with metallic roof. The walls, which are of brick, are of an unusual thickness and strength. The engine is 18-inch cylinder and 3-foot stroke. The boilers, 2 in number, are 40-inch diameter and 22 feet long, and, with the engine, are under a shed outside the main building. There are three stones 57 inches in diameter and one 36 inches. The capacity of the mill is 300 barrels flour and 1,000 bushels meal per day; or 300 barrels family flour, 75 barrels rye flour and 1,000 bushels meal per day. The machinery is in good running order.

Terms—⅓ cash, balance in 3 equal payments at 6, 12 and 18 months; security required on deferred payments and lien retained.

Sale positive and absolute. Dower interest to be released to the purchaser, and he to have the right to see the payments applied to the extinguishment of any liens that may be on the property.

STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee of A. F. Clark. no18 dts

Commissioner's Sale.

P. C. Holt's adm'r, plff., vs. Geo. & S. D. Payne, dfts. } Union Circuit Court. In Equity.

By virtue of a decree of said Court, pronounced in the above entitled cause, I, as Master Commissioner of said Court, will, on the 7th day of December, 1868, that being Union County Court day, offer for sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door in Morganfield, the following described property, viz:

About 125 acres of land, lying in Union county, on the waters of Lost Creek, and about three miles from Morganfield, bounded by the lands of Raphael Carnbron, Wm. Southern, and the George Payne farm. About 100 acres of said land is in a state of cultivation, and there is an apple orchard thereon containing about fifty trees. Or I will sell a sufficiency of said tract of land to satisfy said decree.

Terms of Sale are—Credits of six and twelve months, in equal installments. The purchaser will be required to execute bonds, with good security, bearing interest from date, and having the force of judgments. Also a lien will be retained to further secure the payment of the price.

D. C. JAMES, Master Commissioner, n13 d18* Union Circuit Court.

Lands Near the City, AT AUCTION.

On the 12th of December, 1868, sale commencing at 10 o'clock, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, 150 acres of land, in lots of 5 to 10 acres. This land lies 1¾ of a mile from Broadway, and 2 miles from the city, and fronts on the Roberts turnpike, on the east, and the Newburg pike on the west. It is in a well-proved neighborhood, and is fine beargrass land, and well watered; well suited for garden or building lots; has a fine dairy and barn, in fine working order, with good out improvements.

Also for sale 150 acres of fine land, well watered, on the Brownsboro road. Price in lots from $125 to as low as $100 per acre.

Also 150 acres on the Lexington turnpike, 8 miles from Louisville—50 acres lie on the south side and 100 north of the turnpike, will be sold jointly or in separate pieces. Price $90 an acre for the 50 acres piece, and $100 per acre for that north of the road.

Terms—One-third cash, the balance in one and two years, with lien on the land.

Also some 70 head of splendid horses, for sale on the 3d of December, at my residence, 8 miles east of Louisville.

no1 dlm L. L. DORSEY, Jr.

Administrator's Sale.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by order of Thos. H. Crawford, administrator,

ON FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1868,

At the late residence of Bernhard Oigis, on the Salt River road, seven miles from Louisville, all the personal property of said Oigis, consisting of a valuable steam saw and grist mill, in good running order, and now running, with all the apparatus belonging to said mill; together with a full and complete set of machinery for manufacturing chairs, consisting of jig and circular saws, 5 lathes, planing, boring, and morticing machines. This mill and other buildings, all on leased ground, will be sold. Also work oxen, wagons, farming implements, horses, mules, cattle, and hogs. Also 12½ acres of wood in the tree, wood in the cord, corn in the field, hay, oats, lumber, saw-logs, hay scales, and 75 acres of ground will be leased according to the lease hold of said Oigis.

Terms—For all sums of $20 and under, cash; for sums over $20, a credit of 6 months, except the mill and buildings, a credit of 6 and 12 months will be given, with bond and approved security, payable in bank.

The property shown and information given by L. M. Paine, on the premises. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

n18 d8 J. G. BALER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY J. U. SHAFFER & CO. 79 Jefferson street.

Butchers and Manufacturers, Attention! 400 Feet of Ground on Shelby street AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, November 19, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, on the east side of Shelby street, between Franklin street and Beargrass creek, we will sell without limit about 400 feet of ground, fronting on Shelby street, and running back 80 feet. There is a frame cottage of 5 rooms on the lot, with all the necessary outbuildings. This property is suitable for a slaughter-house or manufactory.

Terms at sale.

J. U. SHAFFER & CO., no18 dtd Auctioneers.

BY MITCHELL, CLEMENTS & CO 157 Main street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

FIRST REGULAR AUCTION SALE —OF— Dry Goods and Notions.

TUESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, Nov. 17 and 19, at 2 o'clock, we will sell 800 job lots, consisting of

Cassimeres,	Linseys,	Lusters,
Jeans,	Flannels,	Other Dress Goods,
Tweeds,	French Merinoes,	Notions,
Satinets,	All-wool Delaines,	Gloves, Hosiery,
Domestics,	Alpacas,	Shawls,
Prints,	Poplins,	Hoods.

And a general assortment of furnishing goods. The attention of dealers is called to this sale, as the goods are all new and in good order. The sale will begin promptly at 2 o'clock. Terms cash.

no15 dtd MITCHELL, CLEMENTS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

Valuable Main-street Property AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, November 19, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell a valuable and desirable lot on the north side of Main street, between Floyd and Preston, 52½x110, with all the improvements, consisting of two good two-story houses, &c.

Terms—⅓ cash, balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest and lien.

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, no13 dtd Auctioneers.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.. 80 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth.

Peremptory Sale of two Cottages and Lots, AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 19, at 3 o'clk, we will sell on the premises, situated on Lytle street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, a cottage and lot. Cottage contains 3 rooms. This property must be sold to the highest bidder, as the owner is removing from the city.

Terms at sale.

no12 S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. T. MOORE, No. 127 N. W. cor. Main and Fourth streets.

Constable's Sale of a large lot of New and Second-hand Furniture, consisting in part of Chairs, Tables, Stoves, Carpets, Queensware, Spring Mattresses, Bureaus, Canned Fruits, Glassware, &c., AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 19, at 9½ o'clock.

N. B. The above goods are nearly new and but little used.

Terms cash.

n19 S. T. MOORE, Auctioneer.

BY HAYES & McNETT.

New and Second-hand Household Furniture, Stoves, &c., AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock, on the north side of Market street, between First and Brook, we will sell a general assortment of household furniture, bedsteads, mattresses, wardrobes, bureaus, washstands, cane and other chairs, book-cases, sideboards, carpets, cook and other stoves, shades, queensware, &c.

Terms cash.

no18 HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

Great Auction Sale of Groceries BY H. LAWS & CO.

We will sell at auction, on FRIDAY MORNING, November 20, 1868, commencing at 10 o'clock, at the Warehouse of GIBSON, EARLY & CO., Reynolds street, near Columbia street, CINCINNATI, O.,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF Sugar, Coffee, & Sirups ABOUT

400 hhds prime P. R. Sugars;
700 bags Coffee, fair to choice;
50 bags Java Coffee;
32 boxes Clarified Havana Sugars;
200 bbls Refined, Cr., Pow'd, & Soft Sugars;
200 bbls Golden Sirups.

This stock is worthy the attention of the entire trade, as it is all to be sold.

Terms of Sale—All sums under $300, cash; over $300, 60 days, approved paper.

n18 d2 JAS. H. LAWS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO

Auction-rooms, No. 89 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth.

Great Sale of Japanese and Chinese Wares, Rare and Beautiful Shells, Curiosities, &c, AT AUCTION.

We will sell by auction, without reserve or limit, at the auction-rooms of Sherman P. Whaley & Co., No. 89 Market street, commencing FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 20, 1868, at 2½ and 7 P. M., and continuing the sale every day and night until the stock is closed out. This collection comprises the most magnificent specimens of Eastern workmanship ever imported to this continent, embracing beautiful Japanese lacquer ware, pearl inlaid mohair, sandal mosaic, colored straw, wax and camphor wood, cabinets, tables, bureaus, work boxes, waiters, chequer boards, &c., &c.; feather, ivory and sandal wood fans, French and Italian skill work, rare and beautiful shells. The finest collection ever offered in Louisville. Small shells, cabinet specimens, &c., &c.

Attention of ladies particularly invited. Sale positive and peremptory. A rare opportunity. Wholesale to traders. T. BOYTON, Importers' Agent. no19 S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

Great Stock Sale.

Will be sold at the Twelve-mile House, on the Shelbyville and Louisville turnpike, on FRIDAY, Nov. 20, 1868, 5 horses, including one splendid pair of browns, two yearling colts, one mule colt, two fine milch cows, one two-year-old heifer, twelve sheep, a lot of hogs, and a lot of farming implements. Terms of sale—4 months' credit with approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. F. PEARSON, no18 d3 Auctioneer.

BY J. U. SHAFFER & CO., 79 Jefferson street.

Grayson Street Building Lot AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 21, at 3½ o'clock, on the premises, on the north side of Grayson street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, we will sell a nice building lot, 36x110 feet to a 20-foot alley. Terms at sale.

d19 J. U. SHAFFER & CO., Auctioneer.

BY HAYES & McNETT.

Pawnbroker's Sale. $40,000 worth of Splendid Jewelry AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY MORNING, Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock, and again at 6½ o'clock P. M., and continuing from day to day until the entire stock is sold, at our auction-rooms, on Fifth street, near Jefferson, we will sell as above, consisting in part of 24 of the finest gold hunting patent lever watches, 30 18k gold self-winder gentlemen's watches, 35 18k solid gold ladies' detached levers, 75 18k gold ladies' watches inlaid with diamonds, 75 ladies' enameled, 20 gold watches, 50 silk ladies' detached lever watches with antique portraits, 24 18k gold ladies' self-winders, 6 extra fine 18k gold hunting repeaters ($750 each), 3 extra fine English chronometer 18k gold, 100 all kinds of ladies' gold watches, 500 silver watches of all descriptions, 100 pairs of the finest French opera glasses, 10 very fine diamond pins and rings, 50 extra fine sets of ladies' gold jewelry, 500 fine gold finger-rings, 100 pair gold spectacles from 16k to 18k, 100 pair silver spectacles; also a large assortment of all kinds of jewelry too numerous to mention.

N. B. All of the above goods will be warranted.

Terms cash.

n18 dtf HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

Marshal's Sale.

Henning & Speed against B. A. Smith, } In Chancery, No. 21,680.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1868,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 and 9 months, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, viz:

A tract of land in Jefferson county, Ky., and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake or stone, in the line of Cornelius Hoke's land where his land joins Mrs. Jones and Jacob Hoomble; thence along said line of Jones and Hoke N. 83½ deg. E. 94 4-10 poles to a white oak, corner in the line of Moody and Hoke; thence south 23 deg. E. 107 5-10 poles to a fallen beech in the line of George Potts and Hoke; thence W. 19 to a stone in said Potts' line S. 24 deg. E. 61 poles to a stake (intended stone) corner to the line of said Potts and Hoke; thence S. 55 deg. E. 106 poles to a stake, corner to Hoomble and Hoke; thence N. 15½ deg. W. 183 poles along said Hoomble's line to the beginning.

The sale to be made subject to a note for $1,622 given by H. A. Smith to C. C. & W. B. Hoke, dated May 15, 1867, due two years after date, and bearing interest from date until paid.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, n18 dtd Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

A. Dutell against Alexa. Owen & wife, } In Chancery, No. 21,873.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1868,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, the following described property, viz:

A lot of 15 feet of ground, on the south side of Market street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and extending back 195 feet to a street 30 feet wide, being the eastern half of lot No. 69 in Crosby's plan, and one other fronting 3 feet on the south side of Market, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and extending back southwardly 140 or 145 feet, more or less, being No. 68, and east of and adjoining the one above described as No. 69.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts. no19 dtd

Marshal's Sale.

Natthew Kuebler against James T. Helm, } In Chancery, No. 21,711.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1868,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, a house and lot in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows:

Beginning at the southeast corner of Grayson and Ninth cross-street; thence eastwardly with Grayson 25 2-12 feet; thence southwardly 120 feet; thence westwardly to Ninth cross-street; thence with Ninth cross-street to the beginning; being the same property conveyed to Matthew Kuebler by John A. Dunlap, June 28, 1860, recorded in Deed Book 108, page 470.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court, L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts. n18 dtd

Marshal's Sale.

W. H. Stokes, against T. E. Fields, &c., } In Chancery, No. 21,944.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1868,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of four months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

Eight billiard tables and fixtures, now in the Delmonico billiard-room, on Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. no18 dtd

[H. THIERMAN'S SONS.]
H. THIERMAN & CO., Wholesale Dealers in and Importers of WINES AND LIQUORS, ALSO DISTILLERS, No. 60 Main Street, bet. Second and Third, au28 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 19, '68.

SALT RIVER ROAD.

A Model Kentucky Farm as Seen by a New Albanian.

One of the editors of the New Albany Ledger spent his time last Sunday in rambling up and down the famous and ominous Salt river road, which has the honor of being included in the dominion of old Kentucky. The editor aforesaid regales his readers with the following narration of what he thought and saw during his trip on the highway:

While our friends of the Louisville press are paying Sunday visits to New Albany, and enlightening their readers as to matters and things in this goodly little city of ours, we spent a few hours yesterday in Kentucky. We had been informed by Radicals that it was the bounden duty of each and every Democrat to take a trip up Salt river. Though we of Floyd county and the Second Congressional District could not exactly see the matter in that light, we concluded to compromise matters with the Grantites by taking a drive a few miles down the Salt river road. This pilgrimage which, being a pious one, was undertaken and duly performed on yesterday, the Sabbath day. True, we did not see Salt river, and can give no information in regard to the navigation of that far famed stream. The Salt river road, however, is a fair enough turnpike, in good weather, and we would advise the scores of defeated Radical candidates in this region to take that route to Salt river when they do go, which ought to be soon.

The country along the Salt river road is very thickly populated, there being houses of one sort or another every few hundred yards, to the distance of some fifteen or twenty miles from Louisville. The staples of this region of country appear to be "garden sass" for the Louisville market, corn and grass, there being little or no wheat sown on the line of the road. There are many good-sized country mansions, a few new and pretty cottages, some log houses inhabited by what our Radical fellow-citizens call "white trash," and a great many negro huts, or what were once such, many of them doubtless now untenanted, their former occupants having flown to the city in search of "liberty" and an easy way of making a living.

Some ten miles from Louisville we were hailed by the familiar voice of a former citizen of New Albany. He demanded to know what we were doing there, and we in turn asked him what he was doing there. He said in reply that he had sold out his possessions in New Albany, and purchased a farm near Knob creek in Floyd county, and that he had that morning come over on the new ferry established at the mouth of Knob creek. On further inquiry we learned that the Cane Run turnpike company had purchased a little ferry-boat, and put it in the hands of Mr. John Loew, who had agreed to keep it running for ten years, in the hope of attracting the trade of Harrison county (and part of Floyd) to Louisville, by that route. We were told that the distance from the ferry landing to Louisville was no greater than to New Albany, that in bad weather twice as much could be hauled at a load as over the dirt road on the Indiana side, and that even now, though the roads are good, a considerable portion of the Harrison county travel was taking this route, New Albany thus losing a traffic which has hitherto been of great value to the city. We said nothing to our quondam fellow citizen, but for the next mile or two of our journey thought a good deal about the advantages of turnpike roads to cities.

There are some very fine farms on the Salt river road, and some good farming, but also, we fear, some bad. Probably one of the finest farms within a range of fifteen or twenty miles of Louisville is that of Mr. Paul Villier, who resides about fourteen miles from Louisville, and whose place fronts both on the turnpike and the Ohio river. Mr. Villier is well known to many of our citizens as for a number of years a successful merchant, doing business in Portland. Amassing a competence, he went with his family to reside on this place, which he has succeeded in making the model farm of his neighborhood. The place contains five hundred acres, nearly all in cultivation, the principal crop being hay, which is shipped to the South by the river, there being an excellent steamboat landing on the farm. Mr. V.'s hay shed, or barn, is one of the largest in the West, being in size one hundred and sixty by one hundred and eighty feet, built in the most substantial and elegant style, and so thoroughly braced and anchored as to be secure against the fiercest wind. Here is baled and stored the crop of hay, amounting to several thousand bales, till a favorable moment arrives for shipping to market.

Mr. Villier employs white help almost entirely, which he considers superior to negroes. Of course, in the management of such a place, thorough system is necessary, and this Mr. V. has attained. Everything seems to move like clock-work, a result mainly attributed, no doubt, to Mr. Villier's training as a merchant. We may here mention that Mr. Henry Perrett, recently elected one of our County Commissioners, was for a number of years Mr. Villier's superintendent; and did much to bring the place to its present fine condition.

The mansion house, outbuildings, and surroundings are on a scale corresponding with the magnitude of the estate. Everything that can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the family is here introduced, and the work of improvement is constantly going on. As one looks over this fine plantation, he could not but commend the wisdom of the man who, in the very prime of life, knew just when to quit the precarious business of the merchant and trader, and resolve to devote the remainder of his time to the peaceful life of a farmer, surrounded by a happy and contented family. What is there in the bustle and strife and confusion of trade, and the demands of fashionable city society, that can compensate for a life such as may be enjoyed in the country by a man and woman and children who know *how* to enjoy such a life? Why is it that so many merchants and business men, who, having acquired a competence, still continue to weary their brains in the eager race for gain, till all is lost? True, all farmers do not succeed, and perhaps the majority who have been educated to city life are not qualified for the extensive operations of the gentleman of whom we are speaking. But there are few who cannot find in a few acres ample occupation for the mind and the hands, and that peace which is not to be found in the busy marts of trade, where, if fortunes are sometimes made in a day, they are also sometimes lost in the same short period.

REV. PATRICK DILLON.

Death of a Prominent Catholic Priest in Chicago.

[From the Chicago Tribune, 17th.]

The Rev. Patrick Dillon, late pastor of St. Patrick's Church, died at his residence in this city at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening. The deceased was nearly thirty-seven years of age, having been born on New Year's Day, 1832, in the diocese of Clonfert, County Galway, Ireland. His parents were well to-do, and with the devotion to their faith so characteristic of the Irish people, dedicated their son from the hour of his birth to the service of the church. He was early sent to the best schools and teachers to be found in the romantic wilds of his native Connemara. Here he read the ancient authors, and close study enabled an intellect of a high order to quickly master the Greek and Latin tongues.

At the age of fifteen he and three generations of his family left behind them the famine that devastated Ireland in the melancholy year of 1847, and came to seek a new home in the Western world. To the West they came and settled at Joliet, in this State. As soon as possible thereafter the young student entered the University of St. Mary of the Lake, in this city, where he continued his classical course and commenced the study of theology. His university career was brilliant. He soared above all his fellows, and honors fell thick and fast upon him. The only rival he had was the late Colonel Mulligan, the brave leader of the Irish Brigade, who fell fighting for the Union. Even young Mulligan succumbed to the superior ability and attainments of his friend, and generously and gallantly acknowledged his superiority.

After three years at the University, he visited his brother, the Rev. James Dillon, then a student at the University of Notre Dame, at South Bend, Ind., and was induced to enter that institution. Here his education was finished, and he was appointed steward of the house. His wonderful administrative ability secured him the position, and from that time his promotion was unusually rapid. He soon rose to be Vice President of the establishment, which office he held for a year, when, in 1859, he was appointed President of his original *Alma Mater*, the University of St. Mary of the Lake. He did not remain long in Chicago, for as soon as the Very Rev. Father Sorin, President of Notre Dame, was appointed General of the Order of the Holy Cross, Father Dillon was recalled and took the vacated place at Notre Dame. His brother, the Rev. James Dillon, succeeded him in the Presidency of St. Mary's. He remained at Notre Dame until the end of the scholastic year of 1866, by which time he had raised a comparatively obscure college to the proud position of the first Catholic institution of learning in the land. Worn out with years of unremitting toil, he longed for quiet and repose, and an opportunity to recover his shattered health. He resigned, but before the vacation had terminated was summoned to France to attend a General Chapter of his Order of the Holy Cross. He went, but his fame had crossed the ocean in advance, and secured him promotion to the Assistant Generalship of the order. He held that position for two years, when family affairs recalled him to this country. On the 12th ult. he was appointed pastor of St. Patrick's, where, during his short reign, he won the esteem and affection of his congregation. On Wednesday night he was taken ill, internal inflammation set in, and on Sunday he breathed his last. At 5 o'clock last evening he was laid in state in the church, and many of those to whom he had ministered took a last look at his face, kindly even in death. High mass will be recited at 10 o'clock this morning, after which the remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Father Dillon was a high-toned gentleman and an accomplished scholar. He spoke French, German and Italian, and always evinced an aptitude for acquiring languages. Personally, he was kind and courteous to all; his heart was large and genial, always in sympathy with sorrow and distress, and his hand was ever open to assist the needy. He died in the meridian of his life and in the flush of his fame. One of his associates, in speaking of him yesterday said:

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

☞ Madame Moga has quarreled with the Empress Eugenie. Who is Madame Moga? Her Majesty's dress-maker, who for ten years received about a hundred thousand francs a year for filling her Majesty's wardrobe; until recently the Empress always yielded to the dictation of Madame Moga in matters of taste and style; but several months ago Eugenie commenced rebellion against her authority, and as Madame Moga, who is a very independent lady, would not stand any snubbing, a rupture ensued. Madame Moga now relies on the patronage of the Princess de Metternich, who has been the leader of Paris fashions for two or three years past, and who seems to remain as young as ever, while the Empress is fast growing old.

☞ Recently two candidates for Parliament at Liverpool, Lord Sandon and Mr. Graves, undertook to make themselves agreeable to the fishwives of that city. While promenading the fish market, one of the women left her stand, and linking her arm in Lord Sandon's walked the rounds, followed by the town council, who accompanied his lordship, and the body of fishwives who followed them; and at the close of the perambulation another fishwife rushed forward and kissed both the candidates, amid general applause.

☞ Indiana papers say that information is wanted of Ezra White, a private in company C, Fifty-second Indiana volunteers. He was enrolled on September 21, 1861, to serve three years, but was discharged June 30, 1862, at St. Louis, Missouri, on account of rheumatism; since which time nothing has been heard of him. Any information in regard to him, whether living or dead, addressed to his wife, will be thankfully received, so that she may be able to secure his bounty if dead.

☞ British Minister Thornton gets £6,000 sterling a year.

WADE HAMPTON.

Address to the Democratic Party of South Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The State Central Club deem it proper to make the close of the late canvass the occasion of a brief address.

First, we desire most heartily to congratulate the party upon the general result of the canvass in this State. The South Carolina Democracy has proved itself an eminently progressive and growing party. Organized in April last, in spite of the heavy numerical odds against it, it has steadily advanced, and in every election augmented its power, until in the canvass just closed it fell only a little short of carrying the State for its national nominees. A Democratic gain of more than thirty thousand over the vote given in the State election of April last means victory in the future, and not failure. Nor should we fail to credit the National Democracy with its achievement in the late canvass, or be unmindful of the vast power it has developed even in defeat. The twenty-five Northern and Western States that entered into the Presidential canvass in 1864, gave to McClellan a popular vote of 1,811,754, and to Lincoln 2,223,035. The same States, it is estimated, have in 1868 given to Seymour a popular vote of 2,235,920, and to Grant 2,517,000. This showing, first, an increase in the Democratic vote of 718,131, and secondly, that in a popular vote of 4,752,920, Grant has a majority over Seymour of but 281,080, and this exclusive of the votes in the late Confederate States. Including the States voting in 1868 and not in 1864, and the States excluded from voting in 1868, and including, also, citizens disfranchised by Congressional and State legislation in Missouri and the late Confederate States, the result is that Seymour received a majority of several hundred thousands on the popular vote.

In the second place, we desire to impress upon the Democratic party in this State the importance of preserving, in all its efficiency, its present admirable organization, to the end that under the laws of the State and the United States, and in full recognition of the just obligations of good citizenship, the party may gradually increase its numbers and influence, until its principles and policy shall commend themselves to the free and unbiased approval of a controlling majority of the voters of the Commonwealth.

Thirdly—The more effectually to keep up the Democratic clubs of the several districts, and in order further to recognize fully all the industrial elements that are essential to the prosperity of the State, we earnestly recommend that features looking to the subjects of immigration, agriculture, manufactures, and education be engrafted upon each club, so that an organized and systematic effort may be at once made to add to our population, to promote the industries of the State, and to advance the cause of popular intelligence. And in order to carry out these auxiliary features to be attached to the Democratic clubs throughout the State, and to devise a uniform plan of action, we respectfully recommend a meeting of the State Central Club at this place on the 20th of January, 1869, at 7 P. M.

Fellow-citizens, we address you in the spirit of hope and faith. God in His providence has seen fit to deny to us the triumph which we deemed essential to the welfare of the State. If we cannot win, let us seek to deserve success. To the manhood of the State do we appeal. Let the Democratic party of South Carolina remain a power and an influence in the State. Keep your ranks undivided. Adhere to your political principles until better ones invite you to their adoption. From failure gather wisdom; out of defeat get patience and resolution. Preserving your fidelity to the eclectic principles of your party, go bravely and earnestly to work in the field of material development. Thus building up the State upon the basis of labor, and surrounding our political creeds with the solid muniments of wealth, intelligence and virtue, we will redeem our broken fortunes, heal our bleeding wounds, and ere long secure the peaceful triumph of those wise and virtuous elements essential to the dignity of the State and the prosperity of the people.

By order of the Central Club of the Democratic party of South Carolina.

WADE HAMPTON, President.
J. G. GIBBES, Secretary.

A CUTE JERSEY BANKER.

He is Charged with Defrauding the Revenue by the Sale of Cancelled and Restored Stamps.

[From the N. Y. World, Nov. 15.]

A man named William Earl Arnold, who has been known in Jersey City as President and owner of the Bank of America, was arrested yesterday in Jersey City by Deputy Collector Vanduzer, charged with violating the United States Internal Revenue laws by selling revenue stamps which had once been used and cancelled, and subsequently washed and restored by means of chemicals. Parties who had purchased stamps at the office of Arnold, No. 11 Exchange Place, complained that they were very easily mutilated, especially those of a large denomination. About a month ago, a man called upon Mr. Graham, teller of the Hudson County Bank, and exhibiting a $5 stamp bought from Arnold, asked his opinion as to its genuineness.

Mr. Graham expressed his opinion that the stamp was spurious, but requested permission to retain it in order to send to Washington to have it examined by experts. This was accordingly done, and the stamp was returned with the information that it was a genuine stamp, but that it had been once cancelled, but subsequently washed, gummed and resold. The matter was laid before Collector Wesst, who took immediate steps to prove the guilt of Arnold.

On the 5th instant Mr. John Van Vorst called at Arnold's place of business to purchase a $10 stamp. Arnold had none, but gave him instead two $5 stamps. The purchaser took them, and upon cancelling them after they had been placed upon a deed, they were torn and mutilated by the pen. The spurious stamps were then taken off and sent back to Arnold. Upon being presented to Arnold, with the information that they were worthless, he manifested no surprise, made no remark whatever, but coolly took the mutilated stamps, laid them upon his desk, and replaced them with genuine ones.

Yesterday morning Commissioner Jackson, upon having the above facts laid before him, issued the papers necessary for the arrest of Arnold, and the seizure of such spurious stamps or notes as might be found in the bank. Deputy Collector Vanduzer, accompanied by Deputy Marshal Onslow, then proceeded to the bank, where they found Arnold and his clerk, a boy of about seventeen years of age. Arnold was taken into custody, and while he was detained in the back room the front office was searched, when fraudulent stamps to the amount of $300 were found, together with several genuine ones. The spurious stamps were all in single pieces, and of a denomination greater than one dollar, while the genuine were of a less value and were found in sheets. All the effects of the bank were placed in the hands of Commissioner Jackson, before whom Arnold was taken. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000 to appear for examination, ex-Chancellor Williamson and Charles K. Townsend becoming his sureties.

Arnold has been once before in the hands of the authorities, having been arrested in October, 1867, for violating the banking laws of the State of New Jersey. He was then held to bail in $5,000 to appear for trial, but it is said forfeited his bail, but continued his business at the same place.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON GRANT.

"A Good Soldier Does Not Always Make a Good Statesman."

[From the Anti-Slavery Standard.]

If we were Grant, our joy in Vicksburg and the Wilderness would be drowned fathoms deep in shame, because history will have to tell that while we were in command of the army—and able to wield it uncontrolled, even in Louisiana, if we chose—the loyal men of New Orleans dared not approach the polls for fear of assassination. One word to the nation from Grant last spring, would have put Wade in the White House and proclaimed martial law, if necessary, last week, in New Orleans. There are whispers that Grant favored impeachment—in the lobby. Those times wanted no lobby-member. If the Lieutenant-General of the United States had then announced to Congress that in his opinion the peace of the South could not be preserved with the policy then pursued, and unless that policy were changed he would not blight his laurels by holding a sword he was not allowed to use, does any man suppose Fessenden would have dared to veto impeachment even to revenge himself on Wade, to spite Mr. Sumner, or to keep his eleven cousins in office? If Grant were the man the nation now supposes him, he could not have kept silent at such a crisis. A man must love glory overmuch who would not surrender all Grant's laurels rather than bear the guilt and shame of that responsibility not met.

It must be remembered that a good soldier does not necessarily make a great statesman. When we talk of statesmanship, where was it when Grant undertook to report the condition of ten million of people, scattered over seven hundred thousand miles, after a visit of ten days? And what was his report?

In December, 1865, when every man not asleep knew of Johnson's treachery and its results at the South, Grant reported that the "acquiescence" at the South was so "universal;" its "citizens so earnest in wishing to do what they think is required by the Government," that nothing but the mere form of a military force would be needed there. And if anything more should, in any localities, be needed, it would be among the freedmen, to prevent them from taking possession of the property of their former masters and in the sea-ports. Now no freedmen has ever lifted hand against the property of the whites, and, except in New Orleans, the sea-ports are the safest places at the South. Was Grant misled by cunning men about him, or has he no insight for such investigations? Either alternative removes him from the list of statesmen. But, further than this, that problem does not need brains. A heart would have made all its intricacies blaze with light like a July noon.

These are the actions that, for us, reveal General Grant.

JUDGE PUGH.

His Examination Before the U. S. Commissioner.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, 18.]

In pursuance of a continuance, the case of Judge Pugh, of Columbus, charged with issuing fraudulent naturalization papers on the 12th of October, came up yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Halliday. Judge Pugh was represented by Hon. Milton Sayler and Judge Stanley Matthews, and Lorenzo English, of Columbus.

The man who made the affidavit is named James Smith, who, on taking the stand, testified that he had seen Judge Pugh but once, but that he was met by him on the 12th of October, who asked him, after questioning him about his right to vote, to go to a certain house kept by a man named Duffey; that he went, and there received his naturalization papers. During the cross-examination of this witness, court adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

☞ Rothschild will make $230,000 by his wines from the Chateau Lafitte estate this year. He paid $9,000,000 for the vineyard.

☞ Mahogany is so abundant in Nevada as to be used for fuel. A contract has been entered into to supply several thousand cords of it at three dollars and a half a cord.

☞ George Eliot speaks in one of his novels of that highly-respectable type of the upper-class British society "who get their science done for them by Faraday and their religion by the dignified clergy."

A STRANGE WILL.

The Celebrated Howland Case Decided.

[From the New York World, 16th.]

A singular contested will case was terminated on Saturday in the United States Circuit Court, Boston, Mass., which has attracted a large share of public attention since it was first brought into court in December, 1866. From the great amount of money in dispute and the fact that the plaintiff, Mrs. Green, nee Hetty H. Robinson, is in her own right the richest woman in America, the case acquires, extraneously, a greater degree of interest than it intrinsically possesses in a legal point of view. It appears that on the 2d of July, 1865, Sylvia Ann Howland, of New Bedford, a somewhat eccentric maiden lady, died in that city, and left a property of over $2,000,000 to be distributed according to the provision of her will, to her niece, Mrs. Green, and several friends, servants, and public objects. The plaintiff, who only obtained one-half, considered that she was entitled to the whole of the estate, because there existed, as she alleges, a contract between her and the testatrix bequeathing to her without reservation all the property, and, therefore, the codicil to the present will was either a forgery or obtained by undue influence. Mrs. Green, in support of this belief, filed in December, 1866, a bill in equity in the Circuit Court, which averred that in 1862 she and her aunt made mutual wills, which were exchanged, and that, by the terms of an agreement then made by both, no subsequent will by either without due notice would be binding. The notice of a codicil added to Miss Howland's will was not given to Mrs. Green, who bases her ground of complaint on this omission. The object of the ladies in making these mutual wills arose from a family feud, and they were desirous of excluding Mrs. Green's father from any share he may have obtained should either of the ladies die intestate. In Sept. 1860, Mrs. Green was possessed in her own right of a large amount of property, derived from her mother, the sister of Miss Howland, and at that time her aunt was at variance with her father, and the two ladies adopted the plan of making mutual wills in order to effectually prevent the inheritance of that gentleman of any part of the estate, Miss Howland having promised that if Mrs. Green would comply with that request she would make a will bequeathing her all she possessed. In the course of the evidence an allegation was made that each was to have possession of the will of the other, and, as before stated, that neither was to make another will without notifying the other party and returning the other will, so to be held in exchange. Mrs. Green, in pursuance of her promise, did on that day make a will in favor of Miss Howland, bequeathing to her or her issue all the property she then had or might hereafter acquire, and in default of issue the whole was to be devoted to charitable objects. Mrs. Green excluded her father from all benefit from the will, as specially requested by her aunt, so that in the event of her decease before her father he would not, by inheritance or otherwise, be entitled to any part of the estate. This will was delivered to Miss Howland, who kept it during her lifetime, and at her decease it was found among her private papers. Miss Howland at the same time, in conformity with this compact, caused a draft of her own will, not then completed, to be executed, but Mrs. Green preferred rather to have a draft of a finished document than a partially executed one, and making such a request, her aunt, on the 11th of January, 1862, delivered a completed draft of her last will and testament, the second page of which she duly signed. Miss Howland seems, however, to have ignored this mutual compact, and on the 1st of September, 1863, made another will appointing Thomas Mendell et al. executors of this will, and to it, in November, 1864, she added a codicil devising a large part of her property to several persons and corporations, to the exclusion of her niece, and the residue inheritable by that lady is placed in trust, she only receiving the income thereof during life. The executors and respondent admit that Mrs. Green is the niece and sole heir-at-law of Miss Howland, but they deny that the latter was at variance with the father of the complainant, but that Mrs. Green had quarreled with her father, whom she had frequently declared would receive no portion of her mother's property. When the case came into court a question arose as to what extent the testimony of Mrs. Green, as a witness in her own behalf, could be admitted, and a petition was issued setting forth that the interests of justice require that she should be allowed to testify generally as a witness. This question of law occupied much time and it was finally settled that the laws of the State Legislature excluding a complainant from being a witness could not apply to a court of equity, and an order was passed that Mrs. Green might testify generally as a witness—the court reserving the right to determine the questions involved in the hearing of the case. On Saturday Judge Clifford read the decision, and long before the hour announced for rendering it the court was crowded by a large number of persons, more or less interested in the result of the action, and by many members of the bar, who felt an interest in the summing up of this important case. His honor, after concisely and clearly stating the case, said:

It rested on the validity and proof of alleged contract between the complainant and the testatrix, and the burden of proof was upon the complainant, whose competency to testify was a matter to be considered in making up the decision. By act of Congress of 1864 the rules applicable in the State courts are the rules by which the national courts are bound when trials occur in the several States, and by the act of July, 1866, no party in a civil suit shall be excepted as a witness, and no witness shall be discarded on account of color. The provision in regard to the competency of a party to a suit as a witness was subsequently modified, depriving the party of such privilege, unless required to testify by the Court. Interest undoubtedly disqualifies a party in an equity suit. Cases have seldom if ever occurred where the court has been called upon to require such testimony, and in this case the Court does not propose to go a step further than the acts of Congress provide. Consequently, it cannot admit the testimony of the complainant as to conversations with the testatrix. The question now is as to the sufficiency of the other evidence to prove the validity of the alleged contract, by which the first will was made in the complainant's favor. All the complainant's testimony beyond that in relation to conversations with her aunt are admissible in the opinion of the court, when confirmed or partially confirmed by other circumstances. The complainant's theory is that she made her will in favor of her aunt, who mutually agreed to make a will in favor of the niece, and that neither was to make another will without notifying the other. The genuineness of the will thus made is not doubted, but the second page, added subsequently is claimed to be a forgery. The opinion of the Court is, without doubting the genuineness of either will, that the evidence is not sufficient to prove the alleged contract, and does not indicate any contract that would be recognized in law. The conversations alleged to have taken place were too loose to indicate anything alleged, even should evidence of them be admitted. It is not necessary to decide the validity of the contract, as the contract itself has not been proved. If a contract similar to the one alleged should be made, neither party is at liberty to revoke without notifying the other, according to several cases in equity, which the judge cited, showing that equity often interposes to enforce such contracts where they are clearly proved. The bill of complaint was dismissed with costs. An appeal was claimed by the complainant to the United States Supreme Court and allowed.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Fat things at the Disposal of the English Primate.

[London letter to the N. Y. World, 14th.]

Can it be really true that Mr. Disraeli puts spiders into the biscuits of all the old officeholders in the kingdom, and kills them off, one after the other, so as to have the pleasure and the advantage of promoting and taking care of his own friends? No premier has ever had such an extraordinary run of luck as has been his, in this way. By the death of the Archbishop of Canterbury, which occurred on Wednesday, the most valuable Church appointment in the kingdom falls into Mr. Disraeli's hands. Dr. Longley, the late Primate, was 74 years old. He was a good man, of considerable learning, of dignified presence, and a believer in letting things alone. He was extremely adverse to dealing boldly with Church questions brought before him for decision; and the growth of ritualism must be ascribed, in a great measure, to his temporizing policy. The name and titles of this prelate were "The Right Hon. and Most Rev. Charles Thomas Longley, D. D., Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England, and Metropolitan." He was the fifth son of Mr. John Longley, Recorder of Rochester, and magistrate of the Thames police court. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; was for a while a tutor; and was ordained priest in 1819. His first curacy was that of Cowley, Oxon, which he obtained in 1819. From 1829 until 1836 he was headmaster of Harrow School; and in the latter year he was elevated to the Episcopal bench, as the Bishop of Ripon. He subsequently became Bishop of Durham; and on the death of Archbishop Musgrave, in 1860, he was translated to York. In 1862, on the death of Archbishop Sumner, he was raised to the Metropolitan See and the Primacy. The Primate, by virtue of his office, is a member of the Privy Council, and he has also other high privileges and powers. All the other bishops of the Church are only "Divina Permissione," but the Primate is "Divina Providentia." He has five prelates to minister to him—the Bishop of London is his dean; the Bishop of Winchester is his sub-dean; the Bishop of Lincoln is his chancellor; the Bishop of Salisbury is his precentor; and the Bishop of Rochester is his chaplain. His diocese contains 257 parishes and numerous chapels in other dioceses which are termed the "peculiars" of the Primate. The annual value of the See is £15,000, and the Primate has 177 livings in his gift. Besides his spiritual dignities he is a temporal peer taking precedence of all but those of the royal blood. One of the most creditable things about the late primate is that he never incurred the charge of nepotism in the distribution of his ecclesiastical patronage. He had three sons, neither of whom chose the church as a profession. One is a barrister; the other two are in the army. His daughter is the wife of the Rev. George Bourke (a brother of the earl of Mayo), and his grace gave to his son in-law a living worth six hundred pounds a year. When a living became vacant it was his practice to promote a clergyman holding a smaller benefice and to give the clergyman's place to some poor curate. He has died at a very critical moment for the Church of England. If, however, the vacancy made by his death be filled by the promotion of the Archbishop of York, as is most probable, there will be no great change felt.

GONE UP.—On March 4th next the terms of the following United States Senators expire: John Conness, Lot M. Morrill, Charles Sumner, Zacariah Chandler, Alexander Ramsey, John B. Henderson, Thos. W. Tipton, Wm. M. Stewart, F. T. Frelinghuysen, Edwin D. Morgan, Benj. F. Wade, William Sprague, George F. Edmunds, and G. Van Winkle, Republicans, and James Dixon, James A. Bayard, Thomas H. Hendricks, Wm. Pinckney Whyte, Charles R. Buckalew, Daniel I. Patterson, and Jas. R. Doolittle, Democrats. William Sprague and George F. Edmunds have already been re-elected, whilst Messrs. Morrill, Sumner, and Chandler, it is said, will be re-elected. Eugene Casserly, D., succeeds Conness, R., and Allen G. Thurman, D., succeeds Wade, R. William G. Buckingham, R., succeeds Dixon, D., and William G. Brownlow, R., succeeds Patterson, D. Wm. T. Hamilton, D., succeeds Whyte, D., from Maryland. John P. Stockton, D., it is announced, will succeed Frelinghuysen, R., from New Jersey. Fourteen States, including New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, are yet to elect Senators.

☞ In New York there is to be a wedding the 18th inst., on the cards of invitation to which were printed "no presents received."

DR. LIMERICK'S Chill Cure!

A Wonderful Discovery in Medicine

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR FEVER AND AGUE EVER KNOWN.

THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED IT TESTIFY TO ITS MERITS.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Other Deleterious Substance Whatever.

CANNOT POSSIBLY INJURE THE MOST DELICATE PATIENTS.

All who have had chills and fever, and taken quinine or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the remedies often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Limerick's Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be [illegible] off.

Read Certificates of Well-known Citizens.

We call special attention to the certificate of W. N. Haldeman, editor of the Louisville Courier:

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER, LOUISVILLE, March 3, 1868.

DR. LIMERICK—DEAR SIR—I waive a rule I have observed for many years—the value of your remedy prompting me to say what I know of your Chill Cure. The private assurances of its efficacy I had from Mr. John T. Morris, a gentleman I have known intimately for more than ten years, and for whose worth and reliability I cheerfully vouch, and the good results of its effects I had observed on Mr. R. W. Meredith, who, for more than fifteen years, has been foreman of my office, induced me to test it in my family. The results have been entirely satisfactory. The first case was of two years' standing, in which I believe every known remedy had been tried with temporary relief—the chills returning periodically, and seemingly with increased severity. Your Cure broke them at once, and there has been no recurrence of them for more than six months. The other case was of a milder form, and yielded more readily to other remedies, but the chill would return at intervals until your medicine was used, since which time, now several months, they have entirely disappeared. From the opportunity I have had to judge, I do not hesitate to express my belief that your Chill Cure is a valuable specific, and performs all you promise for it.

Very respectfully, W. N. HALDEMAN.

Testimony of a Well-known Physician.

The following letter is from a physician of large practice in this city, and whose experience with chills has been unusually extensive. It is rarely any medicine has the merit to induce such a testimonial as this in behalf of Limerick's Chill Cure:

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 20, 1868.

DR. LIMERICK—DEAR SIR—I was called on to visit a patient who had been suffering with chills and fever for upward of two years, and could get no relief for more than two weeks at a time, although she had employed some of the best physicians in the city, and had taken every patent medicine she could hear of. When I saw her she was very low, suffering with irritable stomach, diarrhea, swelling of the limbs, and a dreadful cough. I prescribed your excellent medicine, in half doses for four days, which, to my astonishment, performed a permanent cure. She has not had a chill nor a sign of one since, and is now stout and well. I recommend it most cheerfully to all afflicted with that aggravating disease—the chills—as a safe and sure cure. Yours, truly, G. S. WHIPPLE, M. D.

P. S.—I have used it in a number of cases since, and it has invariably performed a permanent cure. I have never seen anything equal it, although I have been prescribing for the chills for 30 years. G. S. W.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Limerick's Chill Cure, and believe it to be more effective than quinine or any other chill remedy known—it having made a permanent cure with us after months' trial of other remedies had failed.

JOHN T. MORRIS,
C. C. HUTCHINSON,
DR. S. YATES,
A. L. HARDIN,
W. N. HAMILTON,
R. W. MEREDITH.

LIMERICK'S Chill Cure!

Is the Only Known Remedy that Makes a Permanent Cure.

Manufactured and for Sale by Limerick & Wintersmith, NO. 262 WEST JEFFERSON. NEAR SEVENTH. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

THOMAS J. FRAZIER'S HÆMATICO CATALYTIC,

An Infallible Cure —FOR— Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

THIS medicine enters the circulation, coming in contact with the acids or poisons in both diseases, forms a combination with each, and is eliminated from the blood through the bowels, kidneys, and skin.

As a Blood Purifier IT HAS NO EQUAL!

Known to the physician, removing in every instance those two formidable diseases, and also those less intolerable diseases resulting from constipation of the bowels, irregularities of the action of the kidneys and skin, restoring to perfect health the three great emunctories of the human system. Be not discouraged because other remedies have failed to cure you. Both sexes, of all ages, who have taken this medicine, are ready to certify to its efficacy in the diseases referred to. The proprietor has been induced to locate in the city of Louisville, and manufacture this medicine, at the instance of persons who have tried his remedy and were cured after the best physicians in the country had failed to relieve them. I will give you the names and residences of some of them. The medicine can be obtained from the undersigned, on **Jefferson street, over the office of Lawyers Baird & Price, one door below the Jail, Louisville, Ky.** Orders will receive prompt attention, and the medicine forwarded by express, with full directions on each bottle.

Refer to the following named gentlemen, who have either taken the medicine or witnessed its effects:

THOS. N. LINDSEY, Lawyer, Frankfort.
GEO. W. CRADDOCK, Lawyer, Frankfort.
JAMES H. GARRARD, State Treasurer, Frankfort.
DAVID MERIWETHER, Hotel-keeper, Frankfort.
NELSON ALLEY, Merchant, Frankfort.
R. C. STEELE, Farmer.
Capt. SAM'L STEELE, Supt. Ky. River, Frankfort.
E. R. BOLLING, First Clerk Court of Appeals, Frankfort.
J. W. SOUTH, late Senator and Representative, Breathitt county, Ky.
JOHN S. HARGIS, late Representative, Jackson, Breathitt county, Ky.
W. T. SAMUELS, State Auditor, Ky.
L. M. COX, late Member Congress, Flemingsburg.
RICHARD SHARP, Clerk in Register's Office, Frankfort.
WM. ALLEN, Clay county, Ky.
C. WYNN, Booneville, Owsley county, Ky.
K. F. HARGIS, Beattyville, Ky.
JACOB HOWERTON, Hotel-keeper, Proctor, Ky.
HENRY GARDNER, Estill county, Ky.
CHARLES FRIEND, Estill county, Ky.
T. J. GORDON, Richmond, Ky.
JOHN B. FRANCIS, Hotel-keeper, Richmond, Ky.
ABIJAH GILBERT, Door-keeper Senate, Ky.
B. F. WATTS, Fayette county, Ky.
L. Tobin, Merchant, Frankfort, Ky.
R. B. JILSON, Merchant, Frankfort, Ky.
Rev. GEO. BOWLING, Somerset, Ky.
W. H. WOODCOCK, Somerset, Ky.
JESSE BOWLING, Laurel county, Ky.
J. HARGIS, Member Constitutional Convention, Rowan county, Ky.
J. W. TATE, late Secretary of State, Frankfort.
GRANT GREENE, late State Auditor.

J. B. WILDER & CO., Louisville, Ky., Are our General Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed.

no6 d&w1m THOS. J. FRAZIER & CO.

Pianos & Organs.

MR. CHARLES ZWALLAZ, from Paris, desires to offer his services to the public of Louisville for the repairing and tuning of Pianos and Organs. All work intrusted to him warranted and done to the entire satisfaction of all parties. Prices moderate. Apply at Cook & Goodman's Jewelry Store, 128 Third street, Louisville, Ky. au5 1&dtf

BITTERS.

WALKER'S Tonic Bitters WILL CURE

Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Chills and Fever, Typhoid Fever, Bilious Fever, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, Sick and Nervous Headaches, and Similar Diseases.

For Consumption, Chronic Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Debility from any Disease, it is a safe, agreeable and reliable tonic. In all Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found beneficial.

My famous Bitters, 'tis confessed
In all the country are the best;
They have no rival far or near,
In all our spacious hemisphere.
I'm sure there fortunate concoctor
Has saved more lives than any doctor;
So keep them, friends, a prized deposit,
To stand at all times in your closet.

VOLUNTARY EVIDENCE as to their merit, after two years' trial, from well-known ladies and gentlemen, selected out of many received:

From Mrs. Miller Stewart. VICKSBURG, Miss., March 15, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.: DEAR SIR—I have used your Tonic Bitters for the past two years, and have been much benefitted thereby. I confidently recommend them to persons suffering from Dyspepsia and General Debility. Very truly yours, MRS. MILLER STEWART.

From J. F. Cox, Esq. HODGENVILLE, LARUE COUNTY, KY., March 23, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.: DEAR SIR—For one year previous to my meeting you at Grayson Springs last August, I had been subject to Fever and Ague Chills, and at your suggestion I used your Tonic Bitters freely before my chill day, and I have not had a chill since, and have enjoyed uninterrupted good health. Your friend, &c., J. F. COX.

From Mrs. A. M. Meeker. ATLANTA, GA., January, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.: DEAR SIR—I hereby certify that I have used Walker's Tonic Bitters, and as a tonic they can not be surpassed. I recommend my Southern friends to use them; they will invigorate and give new life. Respectfully, &c., MRS. A. M. MEEKER.

LOUISVILLE, March 23, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.: DEAR SIR—We have used your Tonic Bitters with great satisfaction, and can recommend them for their great medicinal qualities, and also as an agreeable invigorating beverage and superior tonic.

C. Chamberlin,	E. L. Huffman,
Vene P. Armstrong,	A. J. Mitchell,
Miller Stewart,	C. J. Walton,
James Kennedy,	J. B. Walker,
Wm. Gay,	J. M. Duncan,
Philip Speed,	C. N. Warren,
R. L. Post,	Thomas Steele,
B. H. Cramp,	O. A. Johnson,
Geo. D. Prentice,	Isham Henderson,
Wm. E. Hughes.	

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS are known to the Faculty, and are not a PATENT medicine, and are indorsed by eminent Physicians, Ministers, and others.

W. H. WALKER, Sole Proprietor, Louisville, Ky.

WALKER'S COCKTAIL BITTERS

Are unsurpassed for making all kinds of COCKTAIL AND FLAVORING DRINKS.

W. H. WALKER & CO., Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers. No. 25 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

☞ For sale by all dealers everywhere. ap19 dly

MASON'S Challenge Blacking

ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS. USED BY ALL NATIONS, IN EVERY CLIME.

AND universally acknowledged to be superior to any blacking the world has ever known. Orders promptly executed by JAMES S. MASON & CO., Nos. 138 and 140 North Front street, Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—Freights by rail have been temporarily reduced about 30 per cent. oc15 d3m

O. W. Thomas. W. H. Meriwether. Pack Thomas

O. W. THOMAS & CO., Pork Packers, Ham Curers, Provision & Commission MERCHANTS, No. 46 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky. oc14 d3m

REMOVAL. WILLIAM SPRINGER & BRO., Druggists & Apothecaries, Have Removed to Their New Building, No. 91 Market Street, bet. Third and Fourth,

WHERE they will be glad to see all their old friends and customers as well as many new ones. Their own building being much larger and more commodious than the one they formerly occupied, they are prepared to fill orders for country physicians and others at the shortest notice and the lowest market price.

ENTIRELY NEW TO THIS CITY.—We are now manufacturing all the celebrated European mineral waters, according to the famous and accredited Liebig and Wochler's analyses, including the Kissingen, Pyrmont, Bitter Water, Marienbad, Lithia, Vichy, Seltzer, Carlsbad, Spa, Vichy with Lithia. These are offered at wholesale and retail. oc5 d3m

DODGE'S PATENT GRATE

THIS valuable improvement in open fire places produces fifty per cent. more heat from fifty per cent. less fuel, than any other grate now in use. It prevents the passage of heat into the chimney, consumes the smoke and gas, and improves the draft. There can be no deception in its value, for it has been thoroughly tested for the past nine years, and comes indorsed by many thousands of the best citizens of Cincinnati, and nearly all of the principal cities in the Union.

Every style of grates, new or old, can be set with this improvement.

☞ Orders left at No. 159 south side Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth streets, will meet with prompt attention. se4 dtf

SAFES! SAFES! SAFES! KENTUCKY SAFE MANUFACTORY.

GIBSON & HEMLER, MANUFACTURERS Fire Proof, Fire and Burglar Proof, and Burglar Proof Safes, Combination Bank Locks, Bank Vaults, Jail Work, Iron Railings, &c., 91 & 93 Green St., opp. Custom House, LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are the only safe manufacturers in the State of Kentucky who make a specialty of manufacturing Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. All safes made by us we warrant Fire and Damp Proof. We call especial attention to our late improvement in burglar proof work. We will sell as low as any other manufacturers, and at the same time warrant them equal if not superior to any in the world. GIBSON & HEMLER. oc27 d&mTuTh&Sa&w1am3m

Circular, Mill, Muley, Gang, and Cross Cut SAWS!

EVERY Saw that leaves our factory is Oil Tempered and Patent Ground, perfectly true and even, and made of uniform temper by our patent tempering process.

AXES!

Common shape, as good as the best. The RED JACKET (Colburn's Patent) AXE cannot be excelled. We guarantee that they will cut 25 per cent. more than common axes, with less labor to the chopper.

Send for circular and prices to LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburg, Pa., Sole Manufacturers. For sale by the principal hardware dealers. my19 dly

Charleston Hotel, CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the traveling public that he has taken charge of the above well-known first-class hotel, and refurnished and refitted it in all its departments.

The celebrated artesian water baths, hot, cold and shower, at all hours.

Coaches run to and from all railroads and steamers, with attentive porters. The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.

my22 dtf P. HORBACH, Agent, Proprietor.

STOP, FRIEND,

And Check that Distressing

Hacking Cough

WITH

EDWARD WILDER'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

WILD CHERRY,

WHICH SUCH

EMINENT PHYSICIANS

PRONOUNCE THE

Safest, Surest, and Most Rapid and Certain Cure for

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CATRRHS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

Ever Offered for Sale to the Public.

IT IS SEARCHING AND NEVER-FAILING IN ITS EFFECTS,

And should you have a friend suffering with any of the above diseases, or with

Pneumonia or Winter Fever, Pleurisy, or any Conceivable Form of Pulmonary Disease,

GO WITH SUCH FRIEND AND HAVE THEM BUY

This Truly Great and Wonderful

MEDICINE!

DISCARD ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS AND USE ONLY

EDWARD WILDER'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT

Wild Cherry,

—AND—

YOU ARE CURED BEYOND DOUBT.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

no9 dtf

MEDICAL.

OVER 8,000 CASES HAVE BEEN CURED AT THE

Orthopedic Infirmary CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS.

WHERE all Deformities of the Spine, Limbs and Face are treated, such as Club Feet, Crooked Legs, Paralysis, Hip Diseases, Crooked Backs, Hare Lips, Cross Eyes, Scrofula, &c. All kinds of apparatus made for deformities. ☞ Send for Circular. Address H. R. ALLEN, M. D., nov1 deod3m Charleston, Ill.

Medical Notice.

DR. J. S. MOHR has removed his office to Bamberger & Bloom's Building, on Fourth st., between Green and Walnut. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 4 P. M. oc8 dtm*

Thirty Years' Experience in the Treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—The cheapest book ever published—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by a report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. my1 d&w

Dr. G. W. Lancaster

104 1-2 Fifth street, corner Court Place, cures all confidential diseases, poisons of the blood, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, &c., in one-half the time of ordinary treatment. Also, cures with perfect success all troubles arising from abuse or excesses in old or young.

Dr. L. has made office practice his special study for the past twenty years, has had more experience in this "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured upward of ten thousand cases in Louisville alone.

The various complicated and distressing diseases incident to females treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., speedily cured. and dtf

Gates' Medical Dispensary!

FOR the treatment of special and confidential diseases. For his unexampled success in the treatment of this specialty Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN, the consulting physician, justly commands the confidence of the afflicted. A graduate of one of the best medical schools in the world, with a large and varied experience of many years, both in hospital and office practice, giving our whole time and attention to this specialty, our reputation throughout the South and West, our indorsement not only by the press but by the most eminent practitioners, is deemed sufficient guarantee that those placing themselves under our charge will not be imposed upon. If you are diseased laboring under any affection of the genito-urinary organs, or suffering any of the consequences of youthful indiscretion, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to this old established dispensary. Do not delay, but call at once and be restored to health and society. Our treatise, fully delineating all the diseases of the sexual system, with full symptoms, &c., and giving our mode of treatment, sent to any address on receipt of three-cent stamp. Consultation free and confidential.

Diseases Peculiar to Females.—Having an experience of many years in the treatment of these diseases, we have adopted a mode of treatment that almost entirely differs from former usages. Our treatment is simple yet efficacious, restoring the impaired functions to healthy action with but little regard to diet or daily duties. We use no hurtful or deleterious drugs whatever. The most obstinate and inveterate cases are invited to call. All necessary surgical operations performed, and all communications sacredly confidential. Office, No. 85 Third st., near Market, so arranged that patients do not meet each other. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays, 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Parties at a distance can consult by mail. Address Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN, Louisville, Ky. no12 deodtf

Dr. PECK, of St. Louis.

IS permanently located in this city and can be consulted for all forms of chronic diseases. Diseases of the heart, lungs, throat, bronchial tubes, stomach, spine, sick headache, &c. Also, rheumatism, scrofula and catarrh, in all their stages; goiter or thick neck cured in a few weeks, without the use of iodine. Dr. Peck cures all forms of dyspepsia, attended with weight, bloating and pain in the stomach. Pain in the side, shoulder, cold feet, dizziness, costive bowels and yellow spotted or faded skin, without the use of physic or medicine of any kind whatever used in the system. Dr. Peck also treats all forms of female diseases with perfect success.

Charges reasonable. Consultation free. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M., and 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted. Office 109 Market street. nov1d6m

Home for the Invalid DR. HELM,

WITH a view to the more satisfactory treatment of diseases, has established a Home for the Invalid, in Pewee Valley, on the route of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort Railroad, sixteen miles from Louisville, his former place of residence. Boarders requiring care and attention, with skillful treatment and all the comforts of a home, good nursing, &c., will be received. Letters addressed to DR. J. F. HELM, "Vinona" (his place), Pewee Valley, Ky., will receive a prompt answer. oc6 dtf

Eye, Ear and Throat DR. SINCLAIR

Has removed his office to the BLOOM BLOCK, adjoining Central Market, on Fourth street, near Green. Treats specially diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat. References, by permission: Gen. S. B. Buckner, Hamilton Pope, G. W. Norton, Banker; J. M. S. McCorkle, Dr. Way, Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D. D., J. W. Bust, editor Western Recorder; Thos. E. Jenkins, M. D., Col. Bristow, &c. au30 deodtf

CONFIDENTIAL.—Young men who have injured themselves by certain secret habits which unfit them for business, pleasure, or the duties of married life; also middle aged and old men, who, from the follies of youth or other causes, feel a debility in advance of their years, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read "The Secret Friend." Married ladies will learn something of importance by perusing "The Secret Friend." Sent to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of 25 cents. Address Dr. CHARLES A. STUART & CO., Boston, Mass. ja5 d&wly

RAILROADS.

Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad.

The Only All Rail Route to the East, North and West.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave and arrive at the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
5:00 A. M., daily exc't Sun.	6:00 A. M., daily.
2:15 P. M., daily.	7:15 A. M., daily exc't Sun.
8:45 P. M., daily exc't Saturday and Sunday.	4:00 P. M., " "
	1:30 A. M., daily ex Monday

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:00 P. M., and on Sunday at 7:45 P. M. for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

Elegant sleeping cars on 2:15 P. M. train, through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.

For condensed through time-tables and connections see small bills, and call at company's office, corner of Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

HORACE SCOTT, General Superintendent.
JAMES FERRIER, General Ticket Agent.
Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 1, 1868.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE —AND— MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after NOV. 8th, 1868, trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville	8:20 A. M.	6:10 P. M.
Arrive at Nashville	5:20 P. M.	8:55 A. M.
Arrive at Humboldt	12:45 A. M.	10:18 A. M.
Arrive at Memphis	6:25 A. M.	2:45 P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans	3:00 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
Arrive at Mobile		11:00 A. M.

Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and Atlanta at 8:15 A. M. and 6:25 P. M., and for Decatur and Huntsville at 9:30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars on 6:10 p. m. train, running through to Nashville, Humboldt and New Orleans without change. Passengers on morning train from Louisville take sleeping car at Bowling Green, running through to Memphis.

Knoxville Branch train leaves Louisville at 7:20 A. M. for Lebanon, Danville and Crab Orchard, Broadhead and Silver Creek, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.

Bardstown train leaves Louisville at 3:30 P. M.

The Bardstown train connects at Samuels' Station with stages for Fairfield, Bloomfield and Chaplin.

The 6:10 P. M. train for Nashville and Memphis runs daily.

All other trains run daily except Sunday.

ALBERT FINK, jy6 dtf General Supt. L. and N. R. R.

Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 2, 1868, train will run as follows:

Leave Louisville at 6 A. M., 2:30 P. M., and at 4:15 P. M.

Arrive at 9:40 A. M., 11:00 A. M., and 7 P. M.

The 6 and 2:30 trains connect at Christiansburg for Shelbyville. Fare through $2 25.

oc5 dtf SAMUEL GILL, Supt.

CARPETINGS.

1868. FALL. 1868.

GLEN ECHO MILLS.

McCallum, Crease & Sloan,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF CARPETINGS

WAREHOUSE, 509 Chestnut Street (Opposite Independence Hall,) PHILADELPHIA. se15 deod3m

HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

NO. 172 FOURTH STREET, opposite Central Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repointed for 50c. Price List sent free. Address R. C. HILL & CO.

STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 19, '68.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers of the COURIER and advertisers of the JOURNAL, who have outstanding engagements with both papers, will please call at the counting-room of the COURIER-JOURNAL at their earliest convenience, and notify us as to their wishes.

To Tri-Weekly Subscribers.

Our office and press arrangements will not permit us to print a tri-weekly edition, and hereafter we will send to the old tri-weekly subscribers of the COURIER our daily three times each week on alternate days until the expiration of their time. The regular daily will hereafter be sent to all new orders that may come for the tri-weekly.

To City Subscribers.

Subscribers to both the COURIER and the JOURNAL will please notify us or our carriers so that their papers may not be duplicated. It is our purpose to neglect no one, but we cannot hope to escape short-coming in this respect during a few days. The edition of each paper was large, and, as combined, defies immediate adjustment. Our readers will let us know if they are not served as usual. By the end of the week we expect to have the routes arranged so as to answer all that the public may ask.

THE NEWS.

Snow fell in St. Louis yesterday.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 135¼.

Seven negroes escaped from the jail in Clarksville, Tenn., on the 16th inst.

The official vote of Vermont gives Grant 44,167, and Seymour 12,045.

There was a killing frost at Atlanta, Ga., Tuesday night.

Another supervisor was appointed yesterday—G. B. Williams, for Indiana.

The widow of S. G. Goodrich (Peter Parley) is dead.

Mrs. Mackey, of East St. Louis, committed suicide Tuesday by taking a dose of laudanum. Domestic troubles caused the act.

It is stated that Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm is to be attached to the editorial staff of a new paper that is to be started in Pittsburg.

The failure of Wheeler, Hoagland & Co., of Chicago, is announced. The liabilities of the firm are not stated.

A jury was obtained in the Cole-Hiscock trial, in Albany, N. Y., yesterday, and the case opened for the prosecution.

A man named McGuire, employed in the Nashville and Chattanooga depot, at Nashville, was crushed to death by a car on the 17th inst.

Mr. Duprez's house, in Nashville, was robbed night before last, and one hundred dollars carried off.

A thick snow-storm raged all day at Concord, N. H., yesterday, making good sleighing.

A girl named Maria Gaines was burned to death, while lighting a fire, at the Two-mile House, near Sedamsville, O., yesterday morning.

The latest developments in the Erie railroad muddle in New York are given in our telegraphic columns.

Benjamin B. Bangs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., connected with the Warren Roofing Company, commited suicide in that city yesterday.

The steamer J. N. McCullough was sunk at Madison, Ind., yesterday, by colliding with the towboat Tiger. Particulars may be found in the river column.

The extensive flour and grist mill of Payne, Lane & Harlem, New York, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last. Loss about $200,000.

Robert Hagerty, in the employ of the Greenwood Iron Works, N. Y., was killed there yesterday afternoon, by the caving in of a sand-bank.

The banner Democratic county of Indiana is Allen, in which Fort Wayne is located. It gave Seymour 2,587 majority. The banner Republican county is Wayne, in which Richmond is situated. It gave Grant 2,530 majority.

A baby six months old, and fast asleep, was recently found on a train arriving at Troy, N. Y., from the East, which it was supposed had been deserted by its parents. It was taken to a police station and tenderly cared for.

The Atlantic Works, Boston, are building an iron brig one hundred and thirty feet long and of three hundred and fifty-six tons register, which will be the pioneer iron sailing ship in America.

Prof. Goodwin Smith commenced his lectures on English history at the Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Tuesday night. He will reside at the University and continue his course through the entire college year.

Mr. Fullerton was before the sub-committee of the Joint Congressional Committee on Retrenchment yesterday, and explained all about how the money, said to have been blackmailed from a certain ex-collector, was actually obtained.

Gen. Grant was to witness a trot by Bonner's horse Dexter yesterday, but the weather was so bad that the entertainment had to be dispensed with. To-day he will dine with A. T. Stewart, and to-morrow return to Washington.

With official returns from all of the counties but two, the total vote of New York foots up 848,278, of which 419,556 are for Grant and 428,722 for Seymour. Seymour's majority 9,166. Hoffman's majority 27,322. The official vote of New York city is returned as follows: Seymour 108,316, Grant 47,702.

The police of Dubuque, Iowa, heard several pistol shots one night last week, and, entering the house of Wm. Brown, found his wife dead in bed, with a pistol hole through her brain, and Brown himself shot through the abdomen. A violent family quarrel was the cause. They were a middle-aged couple, and leave four children.

The postoffice frauds at Buffalo, which have been under investigation for two months, came to a focus at Detroit last Saturday, by the filing of a formal declaration or confession of certain of the accused parties. Of these parties C. A. Howard, J. N. Johnson and Theodore F. Taylor, of Buffalo, and Geo. W. Vining, of Chicago, were discharged. Testimony supposed to be ample has been found against F. S. Thomas and A. F. Lee, of Buffalo; Beverly Clark, of New York; Wm. Towers, W. O. Redden and G. A. Tovener, of Washington. Civil suits for the recovery of about half a million dollars have been brought against them. Thomas confesses judgment, giving security for $125,000 and costs. Lee confessed judgment, giving security for $25,000 and costs. Howard and Johnson confess liability in the sum of $7,368. Clark pleads guilty, and is released under suspension of sentence, giving bonds to appear when wanted. The total amount recovered thus far is over $167,368.

THE CITY.

Louisville Opera-house.

The Meg Merilies of Miss Crampton last night was a clever performance, and showed much of that rare power and intensity noticeable in the great Cushman. She made a great impression in the character, and recalled to the theater-goers of twenty years since the triumphs of Charlotte Crampton and the magnificent support she afforded to the great Macready. The piece, Guy Mannering, was mostly well done. One or two of the company were imperfect, for which there is no excuse in an old piece like this.

The concerted piece of music in the first act, "The Fox Jumped over, &c.," was most vilely done. On the other hand, the echo duet was charmingly rendered. The song and chorus of the "Chough and Crow" was never better done here. Mr. Krone surprised and pleased the audience with his singing. We don't understand why he has been allowed to "hide his light under a bushel," unless, as we suppose, "heavy men" have very little to do with singing parts.

To-night Miss Crampton will repeat Hamlet, and this, we understand, is by particular and special request.

Not the Police Court.

A "limb of the law," who is wont to confine the practice of his profession almost exclusively to that Temple of Justice wherein his Honor Judge Craig presides supreme, yesterday happened into the Circuit Court, and, choosing a seat among the array of legal talent that lined the bar, hoisted his feet upon the table and commenced such a promiscuous bombardment of tobacco juice as quickly left him a wide berth. This gross breach of decorum soon attracted the attention of Judge Bruce, a quiet reprimand from whom brought the "limb" to his feet, when, for the first time, he realized that he was out of place and that Judge Bruce was on the bench.

Theater Comique.

The White Fawn still continues to draw well at the above establishment. It is a very clever play, and exceedingly well put upon the boards. "Walking down Broadway" by Miss Ada Newton, was the greatest hit made this season. Her gestures are perfect, and her singing superb. Miss Julia Leavitt made her first appearance last night, and was well received: Joe Clark's balancing act was very good. A new bill for to-night. All who wish to spend a pleasant evening would do well by dropping in at the Comique.

Illicit Liquor Dealers Arrested.

Tim Griffin and Jasper Terry were arrested in this city yesterday, the former charged with carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer, and the latter on the same charge, together with that of a retail cigar dealer, without having paid the special tax in that behalf required by law. The Commissioner held them to bail in the sum of $1,000 each. Jerry Corkle was arrested on the same charge, and held to bail in like sum.

OUT OF WATER.

Effect of a Day's Thirsting upon Our Community.

The announcement that the main pipe connection at the Water-works had been effected Tuesday afternoon turned out to have been premature. Owing to some cause unknown to the public, the pipe attachment was not made, as expected. The consequences were startling and ridiculous. During night before last the water was shut off from the pipes leading into the city, and our people rose yesterday morning to find their hydrants as dry as so many powder-horns. Most of the water consumers had been in blissful ignorance of the pipe work in progress, and were therefore taken wholly unawares by the famine. Bewilderment seized all of the unposted when they made the discovery, or rather when they failed to discover the usual flow of water. Cooks were in a stew, housewives broiled, and amiable husbands and big brothers frothed over the late breakfasts consequent upon the water failure. In the boarding-houses and hotels the consternation baffled all description. Anger was depicted upon every lodger's phiz as he tried in vain to squeeze from his pitcher water enough to make his usual ante-breakfast ablution, and when with unwashed visage he repaired to the table, he was horrified to see that the decanters were empty. Those who had the hardihood to eat at all did so at the risk of quietly choking half to death, and they only saved themselves by diluting their provender with something stronger but not so plentiful as water. It can readily be imagined that the water famine extended to the bar-rooms, and made sad havoc among their habitues. To be sure the old iron-clad topers didn't care a fig whether or not water was forthcoming; it is with them a notoriously unpopular beverage. But the moderate imbibers, so-called, and those dramists who find it next to impossible to forego their morning toddy or cocktail, experienced no very agreeable sensations in "taking it raw." Upon the great middle class of bibbers the effect was singularly marked. They mostly turned up in the Police Court on the stereotyped charge of "drunk and disorderly," and either went thence to the workhouse for a season or planked down the usual fine and staggered home to wait for the "pure and sparkling water" to work out their salvation. Laundresses, too, were in a maze of astonishment at the unworkable fix of their hydrants. It was a matter of dollars and cents to them, and hence the more serious. They said and did many odd things as they looked upon their mountain piles of soiled linen and waterless tubs, and remembered that one of their chief washing-days was speeding away unimproved, and that vehement "blessings" were in store for them wherever they had a patron. Our large manufacturing establishments, which had been on short water rations since Saturday, were thrown entirely out of operation, and great was the masterly inactivity. Bath-houses closed doors, and their fastidious customers had to go unclean for a day, much to their disgust. In fine, "no water" resounded from all parts of the city, and the inconvenience was universal. Water will stream through all the arteries of the town this morning, and the mighty liquid will be doubly appreciated after its temporary failure.

RURAL DEPREDATIONS.

Heavy Losses by the Farmers and Gardeners Near the City.

Of late we have heard innumerable complaints about the depredations nightly committed upon the farms and gardens in the neighborhood of Louisville. There does not seem to be any concerted rascality of this kind, but it is clear that an uncommonly large number of rogues from the city make incursions on their own hook into the adjacent farming districts. In this way the honest, hard-toiling country folk suffer heavy losses every night. Both whites and blacks go upon these marauding expeditions.

As a general thing they manage their raids with great secresy, but occasionally they are detected. One night this week a gardener not far from this city discovered a party of white women in his potato ground, hoeing and bagging the esculents at a fine rate. He approached on the double-quick, and rather more forcibly than elegantly remonstrated with the women, when one of them, Amazon-like, struck him over the head with a hoe, breaking the handle of that implement, and raising a protuberance larger than the biggest potato in the patch upon the good man's devoted cranium. The ungentle females then tucked their crinoline, shouldered their bags, and put out for town, leaving their victim with corporal and financial injury added to flagrant insult. In the name of all that is just, are the authors of such outrages to go unpunished? They are repeated night after night, and the country people are impotent themselves to avert them. Without some special police help from the county authorities, these farm robberies will go on with impunity. A force of patrolmen for duty upon the highways outside the city, as we have before insisted, is indispensable to the security of a large and useful class of our tax-paying fellow-citizens. We hope the matter will be seriously canvassed and acted upon by the proper officials at an early day.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

Two More Cases for the Criminal Court.

In the City Court yesterday, two cases of malicious stabbing were tried. The first was that of Maud Sinclair against Henry, alias James Crull. It was stated by the plaintiff that she entered her room, at the house of Fanny Wells, on Hancock street, between Marshall and Green, about 12 o'clock Tuesday night, and the defendant Crull, who had been concealed behind the bed, sprang at her with a knife gleaming in his hand, and inflicted two wounds upon her person, one in the neck, the other in the abdomen. He then continued the assault with the evident purpose of cutting her jugular, but she kept him at bay by her struggles and cries until the inmates of the house came to her rescue. It was a case of rejection on the part of the woman and jealousy on the part of the assassin. They had up to that time been on terms of intimacy for about ten months. The idea of being jilted by his fair cyprian turned his love into hate, and under that passion he become perfectly reckless. He is a very sorry specimen of his kind—slothful and generally vagrant-looking to a repulsive degree, while she is one of the few stylish and rather handsome creatures of her infamous calling, but has withal a dare-devil manner and sinister eye. She was not seriously hurt in the affray. The libertine prisoner was required to give $500 bail to answer the charge of malicious stabbing. He will be tried at the present term of the Criminal Court.

The second case was that of John Nagel against Chas. Baker, George Merker and George Blumer. On the night of the 2d inst., these parties had a rencounter at a ball given in Merker's house, corner of Seventeenth and Market streets. During the melee Nagel was stabbed, and the three men above named were accused of the deed. It appearing that Merker and Blumer had no complicity in the affray, they were discharged, and Baker was held to answer before the Criminal Court in the penal sum of $400.

Another Lunatic.

Edward Hahn, a resident of Germantown, was arraigned before a jury in the City Court yesterday upon a charge of lunacy. He formerly lived in Covington, having removed to this city about one year ago. Until within the past nine days, witnesses testified, he had evinced nothing like insanity; but since then his symptoms have been alarming in the extreme. He has violent paroxysms, and when under their influence behaves most savagely toward all who come in his way. Although he is not an inebriate, his insane affection is very similar to that produced by *delirium tremens*. He sees all sorts of devils and goblins, and rails at them madly and persistently. The jury sustained the charge, and the unfortunate German was ordered to the insane asylum at Lexington.

Pleasant Affair.

A joyous company of young people assembled at Masonic Temple last evening, on the occasion of a select cotillon party, given under the auspices of the Crescent Club. Nothing in the least occurred to mar the happiness that beamed from every eye, and merry hearts chased the glowing hours with flying feet till the "wee sma' hours were far ayant the twal'" and the gray streaks of dawn interposed a veto.

Brisk Times.

In view of the general inertia with which our city is afflicted, it is refreshing to observe that all the railroads are carrying immense quantities of freight in every direction, and that the hotels are thriving uncommonly well. Why these facts do not more favorably affect other branches of business is a problem which we are not philosopher enough to solve.

NOTHING TO DO.

Fully Three Thousand of Our Mechanics and Laborers Out of Employment.

There never has been a period in the existence of Louisville when so many workingmen were thrown upon their own resources as at this time. It is estimated, and doubtless very correctly, that fully three thousand mechanics and laborers of various occupations are now unemployed. This is indeed a deplorable reality. It is ascribable altogether to the financial complications of the Government and the untold embarrassments growing out of them. These troubles have ramified all kinds of business, great and small, throughout the land. While the capitalist has been perceptibly stunned, the dependent operative has suffered the most grinding oppression, and this long-sustained distress has finally reacted upon the "bone and sinew" of the country, placing them in a situation that challenges the earnest sympathy of every true-hearted citizen. In this city the local causes of the sweeping disemployment of hands are the same as they are in other cities, we presume. By the suspension of brick making alone, in the latter part of October, at least fifteen hundred men were deprived of the means of support. Since then the measurable reduction of the quota of employes in other manufactories and enterprises has swelled the number to fully three thousand. It is difficult to form an adequate conception of the ills thus entailed upon these working people. Many, perhaps a majority of them, are burdened with family responsibilities, and their inability to meet those cares is something that no man can contemplate unmoved. In spite of their impecunious and unpromising status, to their honor, be it said, they have not so far despaired as to fall into unmanly habits. It is worthy of record that few of them have figured in the Police Court. This is a fact deserving more than ordinary reflection, inasmuch as human nature is notoriously weak, and the established precedent runs contrary to this example. By continued abstemiousness and a careful retrenchment of expenses in other respects these unemployed men will at last, in all probability, overcome the pressure that crushes them; and, better still, they will have earned and won the confidence and sympathy of those able to befriend them in the future.

Dr. Stanhope P. Breckinridge.

The following complimentary action was taken by the Boyle county Medical Society when Dr. Breckinridge's intention to remove to this city was announced:

Your committee, appointed at the last meeting of the Society to report some action in view of the contemplated removal of Dr. S. P. Breckinridge from our midst, would respectfully report that—

WHEREAS, It has been made known that our friend and confrere, Dr. S. P. Breckinridge, will soon leave us to take up his residence in another place, and,

WHEREAS, Dr. Breckinridge has been one of our most active and useful members, and contributed largely to our success as a society, both by his acknowledged ability in the discussion of medical and scientific questions, and the faithful discharge of onerous duties imposed upon him, and also by his ethical deportment and urbanity as a gentleman—

Resolved, 1st. That we sincerely regret the loss that we, as a society, sustain in the removal of Dr. Breckinridge.

2d. That we recommend him to the brotherhood in his new field of labor, as an able and scientific physician, whose worth and excellence in his profession are only equaled by the modesty of his deportment and his moral bearing as a gentleman in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens.

3d. That these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy forwarded to Dr. Breckinridge.

A. R. McKEE,
WM. PAWLING,
R. W. DUNLAP.

Nov. 13, 1868.

Personal.

Judge Turner S. Foster, of Nashville, and Hon. Robert Mallory, of Oldham county, are at the Willard.

Capt. J. Wagner, of the United States army, is at the Louisville Hotel.

Miss Belle Boyd, the ex-Confederate spy and actress, passed here yesterday on board the steamer Ida Reese, bound for Galveston, Texas, to play a theatrical engagement.

The Powell Larceny Case.

The case of the brothers Geo. W. and Chas. A. Powell, charged with embezzling a large amount of costly drugs from the store of R. A. Robinson & Co., will come up in the Circuit Court to-day. Several other interesting cases are on the docket.

Interrupted.

Work upon many of the public and private outdoor improvements has been somewhat interrupted by the wintry weather of the past two days. The prospect is that outdoor work in general will not make much further headway until next spring.

Charter Convention.

According to adjournment the Charter Convention will meet in the City Hall at half-past seven o'clock this evening.

CITY FEATURES.

Weather Strips.

Leave your orders for this valuable article with Fitch, Lindsey & Reuter, 75 Fourth street, next door to the National Hotel. They have Torrey's celebrated patent, the only durable kind in use.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, PRESIDING JUDGE.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18.

In this tribunal yesterday the following cases were heard:

For drunkenness and disorderly conduct: Wm. Gordon, fined $3; Martin C. Webb, fined $5; Dennis Duerson, fined $5; Pat Purcell and Tony Finn, fined $5 each and held in $200 for six months; Louis Roth, fined $3 and held in $100 for thirty days; King Walton, fined $5 and held in $200 for six months; John L. Brown, fined $15 and held in $300 for six months; Chris. Medinger, fined $15 and held in $200 for six months; Wm. Dale, discharged; James Rivers, continued until to-day.

Len White and M. P. Blair, colored, stealing money from Anton Sevesy, discharged.

Chas. Baker, George Merker and George Blumer, cutting and wounding John Nagel with intent to kill; Baker held in $400 to answer, and the other parties discharged.

Augustus Fano, rape on Elizabeth Richardson; continued until Saturday.

Meyer Rosenbaum and Abram Winstock, assaulting Chas. Kiefer with intend to rob and kill; discharged.

James Crull, maliciously cutting Maud Sinclair; held in $500 to answer.

Edward Hahn, a German, was arraigned upon a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*, found to be of unsound mind, and ordered to be sent to the Asylum at Lexington.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

November Term.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

The court met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The following were the proceedings:

Robert Sadler, assigned to Dec. 2.
W. B. Hoke, (two cases,) dismissed with leave.
George P. Doern, dismissed with leave.
Theresa Selter, lunacy; assigned to 20th.
Wm. Brown, larceny; penitentiary for two years.
Jacob Kaufman, continued and prisoner admitted to bail in $300.

BANKRUPTCY.

There were no petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy filed on yesterday.

The case of James A. Duncan was dismissed by agreement of the creditors, and his estate was ordered to be remanded him upon the payment of all costs due to date.

In the matter of Montgomery and Mitchell the petitioners filed their petitions for discharge. The hearing thereon was fixed for the 30th of this month at 12 o'clock, before J. H. Ward, Register in this city.

UNITED STATES COURT.

HON. BLAND BALLARD JUDGE.

The United States Court will meet to-day, when the motion in arrest of judgment and a new trial in the case of Blyew and Kennard will come up for hearing. Messrs. Jackson and Whitaker are counsel for the defendants, and Messrs. Bristow and Wharton for the Government.

THE VINCENNES RAILROAD.

The Advantages to be Derived from It.

A correspondent of the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL indulges in some sharp criticisms upon that paper's advocacy of a railroad to Vincennes, from that city. The COURIER-JOURNAL's estimate of the advantages of such a road are just. It would be of immense advantage to the city of Louisville and the adjacent country, not only giving them the valuable trade of several of the wealthiest counties in Southern Indiana, but excellent connections with St. Louis and the country beyond. There is no reason why the largest portion of the trade of a large section of rich country in Indiana should not center at the falls, except the facilities that are now afforded for reaching Cincinnati. If a road shall ever be built from the falls to Vincennes the trade will be diverted from Cincinnati, for the simple reason that the market will be within one-half the distance now required to reach the latter point.

We do not know, however, but the strictures of the correspondent of our Louisville contemporary upon the want of enterprise in that city, especially in the past, are in a great measure true, but there is evidently an awakening on this subject, and that city bids fair to rival her Ohio neighbor. Cincinnati has gained about all that can be derived from her railroad facilities, while the neighborhood of the falls is just beginning to realize the importance not only of enterprises of this character, but the great local advantages it possesses, such as are not to be found elsewhere in the great valley of the Mississippi. Let the reader take down his map and trace carefully the natural route over which the trade of the Northwest must eventually flow, and he will find that inevitably, going east or west, his finger points to the Falls of the Ohio, and time will prove that nature has designed it for a great commercial center. We can but hope that sufficient interest will be developed in the Louisville and Vincennes road as to secure its completion at an early day.—[New Albany Ledger, 18th.

☞ At an auction sale of Sir Walter Scott's manuscripts, which took place in London not long ago, the following prices were obtained: For an unpublished manuscript, £1,255; for "Marmion," £191; "Lady of the Lake" and "Ivanhoe," each, £264.

☞ Bert Cartly has been found guilty at Sandwich, Illinois, of the murder of Captain Miner, of the tug Good Enough, at Amherstburg, a few weeks ago, and, with his accomplice, Charles Medley, was sentenced to be hung on December 21.

THE JUBILEE!

Two Days' Doings in Richmond.

THE GREAT R. R. CELEBRATION.

Magnificent Receptions of the Excursionists.

A GRAND GATHERING OF HOME FOLKS.

Speeches and Banquets.

Here and There Items and Incidents of the Excursion and the Celebration.

[Reported for the Courier-Journal.]

RICHMOND

is one of the oldest towns in Kentucky, having been founded as long ago as 1793, in the midst of the famous blue grass region. The country around abounds in valuable minerals of all kinds. Madison county ranks sixth in point of wealth in our State, and has many extensive stock growers. The town of Richmond is now a flourishing place, though for more than twenty years, and almost up to the time it was to be linked to the metropolis of our own State by rail, the spirit of internal improvement was stagnant. A new era has now dawned, however. Richmond will now connect herself in every way with the outer world. The town contains about 2,000 inhabitants and is rapidly growing. Strangers, merchants, citizens, and mechanics are filling up the place, and there is a great demand for building lots, which are being supplied by land holders at reasonable rates. There are three well conducted hotels in the town, the Wells, the Central, and the Francis.

THE RAILROAD.

The preliminary surveys and final location of the Richmond branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad were commenced May 15, 1867, and were finished in the latter part of July of the same year. It cost $312,124. Its length from point of departure on the Knoxville Branch to its terminus in the town of Richmond, is 33⅞ miles. Its course is as follows:

Beginning on the Knoxville Branch in the valley of Logan's creek, 6,000 feet east of the station building in Stanford, and immediately east of the Logan's creek bridge, the line, with a long sweeping curve to the left, turns down the valley and follows it, keeping on the right bank of the creek for two and a half miles to Dick's river. A bridge of two spans of 75 feet each, and 35 feet above the bed of the stream, carries the line over Dick's river immediately above the mouth of Logan's creek. A tongue of land between the river and Gilbert's creek is then crossed in 3,600 feet; and also Gilbert's creek on a bridge 100 feet long and 17 feet high. The line then follows up the valley of the creek, keeping on its right bank for 4,400 feet to Thornton Porter's, where, with a long compound curve, it turns into and follows up the valley of Turkey creek for 6,200 feet. The ascent to the ridge upon which Lancaster stands is then made in 10,100 feet to the dwelling of Mrs. Elizabeth Myers. In making this ascent, a grade of 92 feet per mile for 1,400 feet, and one of 71 8-10 feet per mile for 8,700 feet, are used. From the summit of the grade at Mrs. Myers' the line is contiguous to and east of the Stanford and Lancaster turnpike for one half mile, until it enters the town of Lancaster, crossing the Crab Orchard turnpike near the town boundary. The distance to the Lancaster Station from point of departure of the Knoxville Branch is 7¾ miles. The station is 157 feet higher than the point of departure and 567 feet higher than the depot lot in Louisville.

The profile of the line above described shows graduation of the most moderate character, with a large amount of box and open culvert masonry and two bridges. The alignment shows a large percentage of curvature. The curves, however, seldom range as high as five degrees per hundred feet, and exceed that limit in but two instances. The grades are either level or range below thirty feet per mile, except on the two miles of ascent from the valley of Gilbert's creek to the Lancaster ridge. The road bed as far as Lancaster was completed in the month of May.

The line passes through the town of Lancaster on a curve 1,700 feet long, and turning to the right with a radius of 1,146 feet for the purpose of maintaining the crest of the ridge which it follows for nearly three miles to Hyattsville, at the head spring of Doty's branch of Back creek. It curves with the sinuosities of the ridge, and shows a profile with a level grade for 8,300 feet from the dwelling of Mrs. Elizabeth Myers to Station 460, and then with short undulating grades of 66 feet per mile for 11,000 feet. The earth and rock excavation between Lancaster and Hyattsville is in excess of the average per mile on the whole line, while there is but a moderate amount of culvert and no bridge masonry. The Richmond turnpike is crossed three times in the distance.

From Hyattsville the line descends in two miles to Back creek, lying upon the gentle slopes of Doty's branch, with moderate work, good alignment, and with a descending grade of 78 feet per mile for 8,000 feet. Back creek is 12 82-100 miles from point of departure from the Knoxville branch, and is crossed on a bridge of 30 feet span and 15 feet high. From Back creek the line, with a grade of 20¾ feet per mile and with constant curvature, ascends to and passes through the ridge dividing Back creek from one of its tributaries, Palmer's branch. There is a tunnel through the ridge 486 feet long. It then descends by a spring branch to Palmer's branch in one mile, with a grade of 83⅓ feet per mile, and again, with a grade of 91⅓ feet per mile for 4,000 feet, it ascends to and passes through the ridge at the head of Henderson's branch of Paint Lick creek. There is a tunnel through this ridge 759 feet long. The distance to the head of Henderson's branch is fifteen miles from point of departure on the Knoxville Branch. From Back creek to the head of Henderson's branch, two miles, there is the heaviest work on the line. The cost of the road-bed was estimated at about $65,000.

The course of the line is along the valley of Henderson's branch for 4½ miles, keeping on its left bank, with work of the most moderate character, with good alignment, and with low grades, except for 3,200 feet from the summit, where a descending grade of 79 2-10 feet per mile is used. After passing through the village of Lowell, and crossing the creek on a bridge of two spans of 50 feet each and 13 feet high, the line passes in 2,000 feet over a low summit into the valley of Paint Lick creek, and ascends the valley for 3,500 feet, when it crosses Paint Lick on a bridge of two spans of 75 feet each and 22 feet high, immediately in front of the dwelling of George Denny. Paint Lick creek is the dividing line between the counties of Garrard and Madison, and is 18⅝ miles from the point of departure on the Knoxville Branch. The rail track on the Paint Lick bridge is 47¾ feet below the rail track at the junction with the Knoxville road and 205 feet below the track at the Lancaster station.

Beyond Paint Lick creek, and separating its drainage from the drainage of Silver creek, is a high ridge, rising at its lowest summits nearly 200 feet above the grade of the road on Paint Lick bridge. The crest of this ridge is but little over one and a half miles in a direct line from Paint Lick creek, and is very broad. The approach to it has therefore to be made by way of Francis's Bend, with the loss of half a mile of distance, in order to maintain the limit of grade and avoid a long and expensive tunnel at the summit. The line has a level grade for 1,500 feet east of Paint Lick bridge, and then the ascent to the ridge at Moren's Summit by way of Francis's branch is made in 10,200 feet, with a succession of curves, varying from half a degree to six degrees per hundred feet, with short intervening tangents, and with a grade of 92 feet per mile for 6,000 feet, a grade of 85 8-10 feet per mile for 3,200 feet, and one of 68 6-10 feet per mile for 1,000 feet.

From Moren's summit the line descends in 9,000 feet, and with a grade of 92 feet per mile, by way of Adam's branch to Silver creek, and then follows down Silver creek for one mile, keeping on its left bank to the crossing of that stream, about 1,000 feet above the bridge on the Richmond turnpike. The profile of the line along Silver creek shows a level grade.

Silver creek is 23 62-100 miles from point of departure on the Knoxville branch. The bridge over it consists of two spans of 75 feet each, and is 17 feet above the bed of the stream. The track on this bridge is 11 feet higher than the track on Paint Lick bridge. Moren's Summit is 20 feet lower than the Lancaster Station.

After crossing Silver creek the line immediately encounters a high and sharp spur, situated in the fork of the creek and its tributary, Stone Lick creek. This spur is pierced by a tunnel 138 feet long. Stone Lick is next crossed on a bridge 30 feet long, and then the line follows up that creek and its head branches to the elevated plateau near the dwelling of St. Clair Watts, in 3 6-10 miles, with very moderate work for the greater part of the distance, and with grades varying from 26 to 88 feet per mile. The curvature is constant and sharp for one-half the distance, in order to bring the line in some conformity with the windings of the narrow valley of the creek. As the line approaches the summit, and where the steepest grades occur, the curvature is much softened, and long intervening tangents are introduced. The elevation overcome between Silver creek and the summit near the dwelling of St. Clair Watts is 184 feet.

The line is upon a high and broad table-land from which the drainage is in every direction. This plateau extends, by a very circuitous route, as far as the town of Richmond, which is situated on its northeastern slope.

Upon the right of the line the water flows very gently and immediately into Silver creek, but upon the left the drainage makes a rapid descent into Taylor's Fork of Silver creek by several prongs, forming deep and tortuous ravines, with high rocky ridges between them. This drainage of Taylor's Fork flows right across the direct route from the summit at Watts' to Richmond, and would require a succession of steep undulating grades, sharp curvature, and a very large expenditure for deep rock excavations, high embankments and masonry. An attempt was made to locate a line on the direct route, but it was abandoned on account of the difficulties above mentioned. The more circuitous but least expensive and most eligible route in every respect, except as to distance, was selected. As located, the line follows the ridge in a direction nearly northeast for three and a quarter miles, through the property of St. Clair Watts, Colonel John Duncan, Major Wm. Harris and John D. Harris to station 1,608, a few points east of south from Richmond. It then curves to the left for 3,800 feet, and continues to follow the ridge in a general direction very nearly north to station 1,706, when it descends with a grade of 66 feet per mile for 4,400 feet to the depot lot in Richmond, and terminates on the Big Hill turnpike, 33⅞ miles from point of beginning.

The average elevation of the Richmond ridge is about the same as the Lancaster station. The grade of the Richmond station is 497 feet above the depot lot in Louisville. The rail-track attains its greatest elevation at the end of the 10th section, where it is 602 feet above the depot lot in Louisville, and the highest ground passed over is at the same place, 617 feet above the same point.

Of the entire length of 33⅞ miles, there are 4 4-10 miles in Lincoln county, 14¼ miles in Garrard county, and 14 85-100 miles in Madison county.

THE JUBILEE

over the completion of the Richmond branch, which took place at Richmond on Tuesday and Wednesday, was an event long to be remembered by all who took part in it. Madison county hospitality had never been so taxed, nor were ever guests treated in more princely style than the excursionists who went to Richmond. The importance of this new branch railroad to Louisville and Kentucky certainly warranted a demonstration like that which followed upon its completion.

THE EXCURSION.

In accordance with the programme, the long excursion train left the Louisville depot at half past 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, with two hundred and ten invited guests from this city aboard, among whom were many of our most prominent business men, and citizens of note. The Great Western Star Band was in the forward car, and rich strains of enlivening music fell upon the ear in strange accord with the monotonous sound of the heavy wheels, which almost seemed to feel the great weight they bore, and to grumble at the unusual burden thus summarily forced upon them. Faster and faster sped the train, as the laboring locomotive gathered power, until Louisville was left far behind, and, for the time, forgotten in anticipations of Richmond, 140 miles away.

MATTERS ABOARD.

Though the cars were full, all the excursionists were made comfortable. Far different from every day passengers, they were all "home-folks," and laughed, and talked, and chatted accordingly. Old men seemed young again, and the young were more than usually jovial. There were no bustling conductors, with their sharp, business faces, to nudge and sing out for tickets, and if anybody's corns were trodden upon, or his clean trowsers muddied by neighboring boots, there was always a polite "Pardon me, sir." Hats were lost overboard, and replaced, almost as soon as lost, with some sort of convenient head-shelter, and every other attention that could possibly be expected. One very good-looking gentleman, in spectacles, who lost his hat, was made whole again by a cap which Major Compton presented him, and although he did not appear quite comfortable in the new gear, he was very grateful.

No attention was paid to the rule of "No Smoking." Every car, except the last, which was occupied by ladies, was by unanimous consent turned into a smoking-coach, and the boys who sold cigars realized small fortunes within an hour or two after leaving Louisville. Had the weather permitted the opening of the windows, the clouds that would have rolled out might have made an impression along the route that the whole train was on fire, and the engineer enjoying the consequent discomfiture of the helpless passengers.

The road to Richmond, however, was a long one, and by-and-by what was at first luxurious riding became a bore, and long stops at stations the occasion of more or less remark. As the excursionists sat straight up in their seats, grim and silent, so soon after the social chats and social smokes, the lines of tall black beavers seemed to be ranged with peculiar precision, and, if there is ever any language in hats, they certainly spoke a little of the uncomfortable resignation of their owners. All this passed away, though, and, getting used to the thing, social relations were again resumed from one end of the train to the other, and were kept up until the train arrived at its final destination.

REFRESHMENTS.

The refreshment car was as well the center of attraction as it was the center of the train, for many had left home without breakfasting, and needed no urging to bring them up. Lunch was served from 10 to 12 o'clock and was disposed of with high relish by the hungry excursionists. Generous wine flowed freely, too, and the prosperity of the Louisville and Nashville railroad and its Richmond branch were toasted again and again.

PROVIDING FOR THE GUESTS.

Albert Fink, Esq., the General Superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, himself passed through the cars and took the list of guests who had responded to the invitations, and made every possible arrangement for their accommodation at Richmond. The task certainly was one which few would have cared to undertake, but the work was, we believe, carried out satisfactorily to all.

AT LEBANON.

Snow was falling when the excursion train arrived, but the flakes were very fine and dissolved almost before touching the moist earth. This snow-storm, if it may be dignified with that name, continued about one hour along the road, and excited a good deal of comment as being the first of the season. About fifty persons got aboard at Lebanon, and another car was added to the train.

AT STANFORD,

where the excursionists struck the newly finished Richmond branch, another locomotive was brought into requisition, and the train was made into two. Stanford is a handsome place, and it has three churches, that may be seen from the railroad.

LANCASTER

swelled the number of excursionists considerably. This is another thriving business place, deserving of further mention than we are able to give it just at this time.

"THE COUNTRY"

along the Richmond Branch is as blithe a landscape as could well be found in Kentucky. Toward Richmond the land is rolling, and even hilly in places. There are many fine farms along the road, and just enough woodland to lend a peculiar beauty to the broad swells of ground that everywhere meet the eye. Three tunnels, cut in the solid rock, are passed through on the route to Richmond, and there are many picturesque spots among the hills through which the track winds.

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING.

The publication of the programme of the excursion in the COURIER-JOURNAL seems to have led to a slight misunderstanding, which kept away a number of guests who had been invited. The Railroad Company announced that a return train would leave Richmond at 6 P. M. to convey back to Lebanon or other points such guests as might not desire to remain over night, or for whom proper accommodations might not be provided. This applied as well to Danville guests as to any others, and in any case applied only to those who should *desire* to return; but it seems to have been misconstrued, and some bad feeling was the result. To provide for so many people was no ordinary work, and some allowances should be made for the difficulties under which the managers labored.

A SENSATION IN THE REAR CAR.

The rear of the train, which took the lead on leaving Stanford, was a sleeping-coach, and was occupied exclusively by ladies and their attendants. As the first train was just merging from the darkness of one of the long tunnels, the locomotive of the second train was discovered to be close upon the sleeping-coach, and a collision seemed inevitable. Several men who stood on the platform turned deathly pale at the sight, but the men on the approaching engine were prompt enough for the danger. Brakes were whistled down, the locomotive was reversed, and the distance between the two trains was once more put at a safe length. One of the men who were so frightened declared that when the rear locomotive was reversed, it was within ten feet of the sleeping-coach on the forward train. Not more than half a dozen of the three hundred or more excursionists knew of the narrow escape which had been made.

PLEASANTRIES.

In the same tunnel, while the darkness was most intense, same wag lighted a match in the ladies' car to see that all was right, while others kept up a smacking of lips in an effort to create an alarm. All was well however, and no startling discoveries were made.

ARRIVAL AT RICHMOND.

The trains did not arrive at Richmond until five o'clock, two hours later than the guests had been expected. As the cars moved into the depot the excursionists were enthusiastically greeted by hundreds of people who had gathered to receive them, and the Richmond Cornet Band, a very fine organization, uniformed in cadet gray, was playing on the platform. As soon as the cars were emptied a welcoming speech was delivered by William Chenault, Esq., who spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF MR. CHENAULT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have been requested by the people of Madison county and the trustees of the town of Richmond to extend to this entire railroad delegation a cordial welcome to our midst, and to express their gratification at the establishment of more intimate trade relations with the city of Louisville, and their satisfaction as to the manner in which this branch has been so energetically prosecuted to completion by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. A more especial welcome is extended to the ladies gracing this delegation and honoring us with their presence at this celebration of the opening of the Richmond Branch Road. In February, 1867, a number of citizens, representing the wishes of the people of Madison, Garrard and Lincoln, went as delegates to the city of Louisville to forward the interests of the Richmond and Stanford Branch Railroad. They were received with hospitality and courtesy by the merchants and business men of Louisville, who seemed to realize the vast importance of the road, and to desire a nearer association with the interior counties of the State. They said to us on that occasion, "that whilst they liked their *cousins* across the Ohio river very well, they liked their *brothers* and neighbors in the interior of Kentucky better; that, being bound together by the ties of a great Commonwealth, our interest should be your interest, and wheresoever we went, there you would go." The City Council of Louisville, actuated by similar feelings, subsequently gave $100,000 to the road, and were largely instrumental in obtaining the proposition of consolidation given by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. As one of the citizens of Madison county, and one well acquainted with their feelings and wishes, I now say again to the people of Louisville: "You will always meet a hearty welcome here." Incited by your action and example, the people of Garrard, by a unanimous vote of her magistrates, subsequently gave $250,000 to the road, including the right of way clear across the county. There were some who feared that the road would fail to carry in Garrard county, but the result proved that those who entertained these forebodings understood but little of the public spirit of that noble county, whose history has been illustrated both in the council chamber and upon the battle-field, by the eloquence and achievments of many of her sons, both living and dead.

For satisfactory reasons, unnecessary now to detail, the proposition for the road failed to carry in Lincoln, but what the county in her corporate capacity refused to give, was, in a large measure, supplied by the liberality of many of her merchants, farmers, bankers and professional men, who acted as became citizens of Kentucky in an enterprise affecting so largely the interest of the whole eastern portion of our Commonwealth. Had the wishes of the people of Madison county been carried out we would have present with us on this occasion large delegations from both the counties of Garrard and Lincoln, for whose citizens we entertain feelings both of gratitude and admiration for the stand taken by them in reference to this Branch road.

I see here representatives from the counties of Boyle and Marion. Hitherto distance has prevented us having much intercourse with the people of those counties. They have now become our neighbors and friends, and as such we give them also a cordial welcome here. We have here also the citizens of Estill county, some representing her agricultural interests, some her mercantile interests, and some her great iron and coal interests. Madison is united to Estill by neighborhood ties, by a common interest, a common sympathy and confidence. Estill has within her borders iron enough to supply the United States for a century to come. The Richmond Branch railroad is destined to be the outlet for the coal and iron resources of Estill; and we know that her people rejoice with us at the opening of a road fraught with so much hope and promise to the best interests of that county. When the capital, industry and enterprise of Louisville shall be mingled with the mineral wealth of Estill and the great agricultural resources of Madison, Garrard and Lincoln, I trust that not many years will elapse before we can build up in this section of Kentucky large founderies and manufacturing establishments that will disenthrall us from our present dependence upon Pennsylvania for coal and iron, and upon Massachusetts for her cotton and woolen fabrics. The people of Madison will hail the day when the sound of the loom, anvil and hammer shall be heard throughout eastern Kentucky. When, with our work-shops erected, our machinery in order, and our operatives at work, we shall send forth daily trains upon the Richmond Branch not only to Louisville but also to Knoxville, Memphis, Norfolk, and other commercial centers of the South. I trust that soon the stock and produce of Eastern and Central Kentucky, instead of being carried South by the railroads leading from Lexington, can reach Atlanta and Charleston two hundred miles nearer by way of Richmond and Lancaster, down the Knoxville extension of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

The fact is being more clearly demonstrated every day, that the trade of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys can and will seek other outlets than those we have at present. The great States of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia will not always remain in a state of commercial vassalage to the North and East. We are watching with the deepest interest the efforts now being made in the Old Dominion to establish direct trade between Norfolk and Europe. Norfolk is the finest harbor in the world, and the laws of trade point to it as the ocean outlet for the products of the West and South. Madison county will hail the day when our goods and other imports from Europe, instead of coming to Richmond by New York, Cincinnati, Lexington, and thence by wagon and a flatboat to Richmond (when the river is not frozen over), will be landed directly at Norfolk, shipped thence on the Bristol road through Cumberland Gap, and reach Richmond at a rate so cheap that we can undersell all competing towns farther North.

If the voice of Madison could be heard at Louisville during the present high prices of coal and lumber, she would say onward to London and thence through Cumberland Gap to the Atlantic coast at Norfolk as being "the road which is destined to impart new life and energy to every branch of Western industry, and give to Louisville advantages as a great trade-center against which every other city in the Mississippi Valley would contend in vain."

With such a connection Louisville is upon the threshold of a magnificent future. Who can tell what ten years more would then do for that city, connected as she will then be with the Pacific coast by means of the proposed Southern Pacific Railroad, connected with the Atlantic by the proposed line of water communication from the Mississippi to the Chesapeake Bay? Having the advantage of direct trade with Europe at Norfolk, possessing the finest water power on the continent, there is nothing to prevent her from becoming a great manufacturing city, second to none in the West.

I should do very great injustice to the wishes of those whom I represent, and also to my own feelings, did I not also extend a most cordial welcome here to the President, Directors, Superintendent, Engineer and other officers of the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

Your road, gentlemen, is to-day the pride and ornament of the State. You are the greatest power in the whole Southwest. Though chartered in 1850, your great thoroughfare and its branches have already belted the Commonwealth from one end to the other. Under your auspices Kentucky is entering upon a new career of prosperity and progress. You have done more to develop the resources of our State, to build up her cities and towns, to enhancing the value of her land, than all other corporations in our State combined. You have been the chief agent in making Louisville what she now is—the center of the fashion, the wealth, the power, and the intelligence of the State; a great mart of commerce, throwing out her iron arms in all directions, and furnishing us with a market for all our agricultural products.

It was once thought in some quarters that railroads of magnitude could not be built in the South; but I venture to say that the specimens which have been furnished by Albert Fink, James Guthrie, and the lamented John L. Helm will long be remembered, at least by our Ohio neighbors; and I dare say that, if Cincinnati rests as quietly upon her laurels for the next six years as she has done in the past six, whilst the L. & N. R. Co. is weaving around Louisville the great web of feeders now in contemplation and in process of construction, Cincinnati will be outstripped in the race of commercial progress by her great rival at the falls of the Ohio.

We are gratified to find that the present managers of the L. & N. Railroad are men worthy and competent to fill the high trust committed to their charge—men who realize the fact that the true source of Kentucky's wealth is now hidden in her beds of iron and coal. She has an area of 13,600 square miles of coal and iron fields. Her coal fields are larger and richer than those of Pennsylvania, and her area greater than that of the British Isles combined, and no portion of the State is more abundant in these resources than Eastern Kentucky. Neglecting to develop these resources seems like trifling with Providence, and despising the favors so lavishly conferred upon us.

We are happy that the eyes of commercial men are at last turned toward the many advantages of this portion of the State. I predict that not many years will elapse before Estill county will become the iron county, and Madison, Garrard, and Lincoln will become the corn, wheat, and pork counties of the State. Then the resources of the four, united by the Richmond Branch Road, will pour down in the lap of Louisville a richer freight than that received upon any other branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

But I will not weary you with any lengthy remarks. I hope that your sojourn in our midst may be a delightful one, the recollection of which may long be a "green spot, around which memory may ever love to linger." That after having mingled with our people in the social and family circle, a kind Providence will grant you a safe and happy return to the loved ones at home.

COLLATION AT THE DEPOT.

After the speaking the doors of the large depot building were thrown open, and a basket dinner was served to the guests. The hour being so late however, and the weather so cold and disagreeable many at once took advantage of the invitations of the citizens to comfortable quarters at their homes.

A LIVELY SCENE.

An immense number of carriages, buggies, and hacks were waiting at the depot when the trains arrived, and there was a lively scene when the time came for assorting the guests. The depot is half a mile from town, and immediately the road leading to the town proper was alive with hurrying vehicles of all descriptions. Everybody being a stranger to everybody, great difficulty was experienced in placing the guests properly, but this was soon overcome by the generous hospitality of the citizens of Richmond, who were zealous in searching out all who were seemingly unprovided for. There had been a heavy fall of rain at Richmond in the morning, and the bad weather had led many to believe there would be a light delegation from Louisville; but every possible courtesy was shown their visitors, and every comfort afforded them that could possibly have been desired. Never have we seen more hearty hospitality than that of the people of Richmond.

THE EXCURSIONISTS.

The following is an official list of the excursionists, though a few of those whose names appear were not on the trains:

H D Newcomb	R A Robinson	J G Baxter
G W Norton	Willis Ranney	Geo McLeod
—— Loving	Jas Trabue	Jno P Morton
W G Anderson	N Green	E Barbaroux
Wm Garvin	T L Jefferson	A A Gordon
S Richardson	Boyd Winchester	F T Fox
E B Owsley	G F Downs	Jno C Bonnycastle
T H Shroeder	Sam Casseday	W F Bullock
C P Rudd	E Fueson	Gen Basil Duke
D McKay	J M Coleman	Jno Lovering
J V Escott	R K White	D P Faulds
W C Hoy	M Belknap	T H Crawford
Dr Jas Holloway	Dr C H Way	J M Robinson
Jno T Bunch	Jas Kennedy	W C DePaw
W B Caldwell	D W Elliott	O W Thomas
W H Stokes	E Stokes	Ed Morris
T M Sherley	U B Evarts	H C McDowell
T B Cochran	C B Smith	R J Prather
A Low	Jas A Edmonds	C N Warren
A W R Harris	J J Porter	Jas C Robinson
G W Morris	Jas Fulton	Carter Bros
Thos Pearson	W F Barret	A A Quarrier
J W Kalfus	D Hewett	H McCarty
Chas Long	W E Gilpin	G P Arbegust
Tom Miller	John Elliott	Sylvester Johnson
J H Wright	L B Porch	W C Kennedy
John T Moore	J G Coke	Jas Guthrie, Jr
D C Freeman	T E Sutcliff	J A Owen
W H Walker	W F Ruble	Pack Thomas
T B Overton	S H Hartwell	J H Thomas
J H Bunce	J W Batchelor	Thos Maize
J H Sullivan	P S Longest	L Leonard
E P Neale	E F Walde	Scott Newman
J G Wilson	Wm McCready	Wm McCampbell
Oliver Lucas	J M Vaughan	Geo Mullikin
A W Rountree	J G Moore	B L McDougal
John Dake	E H Heinig	Jas Anderson Jr
R B Sheridan	W B Hoke	Moses Gibson
Dennis Long	Jno D Orrill	J R Boyle
Jno O Harris	L G Mathews	J B Norman
Pat Bannon	Jno B Davies	M W Larue
C R Griffith	W Frank Harris	J N Price
J J Andrews	J A McKay	R McKay
G W Craik	Capt. Bridges	Tom Rudd
Ben Bayless	J Pirtle	B W Jenkins
P T German	M T Hodkinson	W O Connor
S Ullman	J W Story	Dr J A Krack
H Heinsohn	H Wolford	Jno T Babbitt
A Rammers	C A Thorp	R S Lukenbill
—— Bamberger	—— Bloom	T C Tucker
N A Humber	Jas Sayre	Sam P Snead
Jno L Brodhead	G W Richards	T H Wigglesworth
Rudolph Fink	Courier-Journal	Democrat
Anzeiger	Volksblatt	W H Churchill
R L Wintersmith	A M Brown	Phil Judge
W B Hamilton	G H Hutchings	Robt Browder
B Zahtzinger	Wm Coleman	Capt Walworth
E Norton	—— Underwood	H Long
W H Smith	Miss South	H C Morton
Miss Morton	Col Bolling & w	A O Brannin
Miss Brannin	Tom Smith	Miss Smith
Miss Vance	Miss Lizzie Hunt	Miss S Yandall
Miss Juliet Craik	Miss Davies	Miss Crawford
Mrs S S Hamilton	Miss Annie Hunt	Miss N McKay
Miss Norton	H Long	John Ulrich
T C Fox	Miss Fox	Mrs D J Field
Miss Ida Force	E J Force	D Singleton
D Powell	D M Rodman	—— Murrell
Geo Brobston	Henry Dent	W H Walton
G L Vallandigham	Wm Kendrick	H W Walton
B F Guthrie	Wm Cornwall	Wm Cromie
Miss Cromie	John Watson	J M Atherton
John C Gies	Sam B Thomas	J H Turner
G A Washington	J H Hussaker	Jos Hussaker
Jacob Parsons	M R Hardin	F H Kean
A C Vallandigham	Geo F Wood	Miss Thompson
T Barkley	R F Vissman	Gen Lilly
Julius Dorn	Jno W Shay	Jno Connor
Dr Standiford	W H Dean	Jno Dean
Miss Fannie Dean	G Scollttingham	Dr Walling
Preston Rogers	Jno S Cain	Miss Hardin
Jno Kaye	J C Sharp	D K Folsom
Misses Caldwell	W C D Whipps	W P Campbell
—— Cook	W B Radcliff	R J Wingate
H Bashaw	J F Johnson	E Fulton
Miss Wingate	H L Holland	J W Snodgrass
Mr Bell	W H McGee	Mrs Compton
J C Kant	R T Shelton	—— Cromie
James Bryan	Mrs Wicks	B M Rodman
Miss Liz'e Cromie	J W Watts	B Skene
M Dulaney	W McKay	—— Milson
Major Kassell	Col Stratton	—— Meriwether
J Proctor Knott	Dr Stealey	—— Martin
Jacob Rodman	—— Van Horne	Dr T J Griffith
Thos Miller	Dr B F Grant	P Varble
R B Moore	S Johnson	Miss McCarty
	B M Creel	

AT NIGHT

a grand ball was given at the court-house, the festivities lasting until a very late hour.

WEDNESDAY

broke on Richmond with a bright sun and a cloudless sky. The contrast with the day before, which was all clouds, and cold and storm, was striking indeed. As early as ten o'clock the Great Western Star Band marched into the court-house grounds and commenced playing, and preparations were hastily made for the banquet, which was to be served between 11 and 12 o'clock.

THE BANQUET

was one which epicures would have gloried in, and the rich champagne that sparkled in the goblets had a wonderfully enlivening effect on the jovial guests. Many a time was Madison county toasted, and many a hearty "here's to ye all" was repeated with the merry jingle of the convivial glasses.

REMARKS OF JUDGE BRECK.

The venerable Judge Breck, now 81 years of age, made a short speech, in which he said in a very happy way, that though he and many others had favored the road to Lexington, all were satisfied with the Richmond Branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and rejoiced equally in its completion.

REMARKS OF JAMES GUTHRIE COKE, ESQ.

James Guthrie Coke, Esq., of the Louisville City Council, followed Judge Breck. He said:

On behalf of the President and Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and of the citizens of Louisville, whom you have so hospitably invited to visit you on the occasion of the opening of the Richmond Branch railroad, I return their acknowledgments, and also their heartfelt thanks for the generous and cordial manner in which you have welcomed them. To-day we are forcibly reminded of the great and wonderful revolution that has been produced in commerce, agriculture, trade and travel within a comparatively few years by the application of steam to machinery.

Before this discovery was made all the large cities and towns were built on fine harbors or on navigable rivers. Commerce and travel were dependent upon slow sailing vessels, rafts, wagons and stage coaches. The farmer, especially in the interior, who raised more than was necessary for his own consumption or the neighborhood market, was compelled to see the surplus spoil on his hands. Land was as a consequence cheap. The man who had traveled from New Orleans to New York was considered as having accomplished a more remarkable and hazardous undertaking than the person who should now make a journey round the world.

When Fulton applied the use of steam to the propelling of boats, rapid strides were made in the development of commerce, and in the growth and prosperity of cities and towns.

Splendid steamships took the place of sailing vessels and plied between the different sea-ports, accomplishing the trip in as many days as it had formerly required weeks and even months. On the rivers sail-boats and rafts gave way to steamboats, which steamed up and down, bearing travelers and the products of the country from one place to another.

The increased facilities thus brought about for the transportation of the surplus products of farmers and planters to distant markets caused an increase in the value of lands on navigable streams and for some distance back, and turnpikes extended far and wide. But in a short time another and if possible a more astonishing discovery was made. Watts demonstrated the practicability of applying steam to machinery so as to draw wagons or coaches. The result was the building of railroads.

A few prominent citizens of Louisville seeing the almost incalculable benefits derived from railroads by those sections of country where they were in operation, conceived the idea of developing the rich resources of our State by a system of railroads which should terminate at Louisville, the metropolis of the State. Conspicuous among these was the former President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, who has devoted much of his life to the building of these roads. It was under his administration that the Lebanon branch extension was commenced and pushed beyond Crab Orchard.

When this extension is completed, and connections made with roads in Virginia and Tennessee, and there can be no reasonable doubt that it will be done, we will have direct communication with Norfolk, Washington City, Baltimore and the Carolinas. Persons competent to judge consider this branch will be of more profit to the road, and more important to Louisville than the main stem, and equally as profitable and beneficial as the Memphis branch. Not to speak of the immense through travel which will come over this road, look at the benefit that will result to Louisville, and the still greater benefit that will accrue to you from it and its Richmond branch. You already feel it in the enhanced value of your real estate. You will now find at all times a ready market for everything you produce—your hogs, mules, cattle, grain and many other things to which you attach no value at present.

I have been credibly informed that the county of Hardin shipped over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in one year, fifty thousand dollars' worth of blackberries, which, before the road was built, were of no value.

You can form but a fair idea how valuable your resources are. Geologists have demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt that there is to be found in this section of the State as fine iron ore, and as good a quality of coal, as there is in the United States.

There is locked up here in the bowels of the earth untold millions of treasure, and this road is the key to unlock it.

Capitalists have been in your midst, and are satisfied. Not only have you the iron ore, but you have the coal to use in your furnaces to smelt it.

Since railroads have come into use "old things have passed away, and all things have become new." The day has passed when cities can be built only upon navigable streams, and everything indicates that at no distant day the quiet of your beautiful town will give place to the bustle and confusion incident to a manufacturing city. The merry ring of the mechanic's hammer will be heard as he erects new residences and new workshops. Everywhere will be heard the hum of machinery and the music of industry; and where you now count your inhabitants by the hundreds, you will then number them by thousands. Every town and village along the line of the road will be benefited, and Louisville will have the market of one of the most beautiful and fertile sections of the State opened up to her. Her iron manufactories will be abundantly supplied with necessary materials from Kentucky mines, and coal will be supplied throughout the year at a uniform price, uninfluenced by the uncertain rise and fall of the Ohio river. We are now united by kindred blood and by State pride, we will then be bound together by the iron bands of the railroad in the tight embrace of commerce, and, judging from the smiling faces, bright eyes, and ruby lips of the ladies, and the admiring and eager gaze of the gentlemen, I doubt not there will be many and persistent efforts made to bring about other and nearer relations.

Hoping your prosperity and success may be greater and more brilliant than predicted, I again return to you the hearty thanks of the President and Directors of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and of the citizens of Louisville for your kind invitation and hospitable reception.

OTHERS.

Speeches were made by Judge Bullock, President Samuel B. Thomas, of the Paducah branch road; G. W. Morris, Esq., of Louisville, and —— Vallandigham. The lateness of the hour of the arrival of the return train at Louisville prevented the possibility of writing up notes of the remarks of these gentlemen for the COURIER-JOURNAL of to-day, a circumstance very much to be regretted.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions, offered by Col. Henry Dent, of Louisville, were adopted amid a storm of plaudits:

WHEREAS, We, citizens of Louisville have, upon a railroad excursion to Richmond, in the county of Madison, a county abounding in the richest of lands, the noblest of men, and the most beautiful of women, upon their invitation enjoyed the hospitalities of the citizens of said town and county—hospitalities as large-hearted and as generously tendered as the men and women are noble and beautiful; and

WHEREAS, By this railroad connection, made by the liberality of the people of Madison, Garrard and Lincoln counties, with but small aid from Louisville, Louisville has now opened to her in trade as well as socially, the garden lands of Kentucky, abounding in a wealth of everything attending an enlightened pursuit of agriculture; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is our first and pleasing duty to tender the citizens of Richmond and Madison county, our thanks for the kindly, open-hearted and cordial manner in which they opened their houses to entertain us.

Resolved, That in the connection of our city with Richmond and the county of Madison, and the counties of Lincoln and Garrard, we and all other citizens of Louisville have reason to congratulate ourselves. It is a connection to which any city might turn with pride. It is a connection that must result with the greatest good, not only to the people of those counties, but also to Louisville.

Resolved, That our thanks are also due to the President and Directors, and Albert Fink, Superintendent, and his assistants, of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company for this excursion, wherefrom we have received so much pleasure.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the banquet broke up, and the excursionists repaired to the return train, which left at 1 o'clock P. M., and arrived in Louisville without accident at 9:45 P. M.

GREAT EXPECTATION.

Radical Demands Upon the Next Administration.

[From the N. Y. Times, 16th.]

Now let us turn to discover, if we can, some of the things which have been decided that we may possibly discern something of the future.

1. It is decided that the President is not to have a policy different from that of Congress. I know that there are already men in the Democratic party who have been supporting Blair with his revolution, and Seymour with his copperheadism, uttering their flatteries and fawning round the new man. But they have overlooked the new state of facts. Grant is not a twig to be twisted, and he thoroughly understands their character and motives. But independently of all that the whole condition of things is changed. First, Congress has taken from the President much of his power, and Grant so construes it, and so means it, as he has put upon record in one of his letters. Secondly—Grant is remarkable for common sense, and no sensible man on earth will ever follow the example of Johnson. Thirdly—Grant has expressly declared that he will have no policy different from that of Congress, who represent the people. This is conclusive. I do not mean, nor does Gen. Grant, that he will have no policy—that is no principles—in his own Executive administration. That would be wrong. The Constitution has made the President responsible for that; but in the general affairs of the country a wise man will let his action be shaped by events. Mr. Johnson, and I believe Mr. Seward, said that Johnson followed Lincoln's policy. Lincoln never had a policy. He wisely left events to shape his policy. His acts were shaped by the people and necessity. When he went down to Richmond he called the Virginia Legislature together, and it is said that Sherman made his Convention with Johnston on the idea that it was Lincoln's policy, but when Lincoln got back to Washington, he was told that no such scheme of revived rebels would do; and he prudently conformed to public opinion. The Virginia Legislature was suppressed and Sherman's Convention forbidden. Grant has said, and unless he becomes insane, will have no separate and peculiar policy of his own on any subject which requires legislation.

2. The new rebellion in the South must be suppressed, no matter at what cost. The murders, massacres, and scenes transacted in the South for the past few months are a disgrace to civilization, to Christianity, and to republican government. We must suppress and punish the offenders, if we do it with the edge of the sword. Those States in which such acts are permitted should be declared in insurrection. Louisiana should be made an example of, if necessary. I hope and belive that the simple election of Grant will bring peace. But that is not all. The black man must be sustained, without fear or favor, in all his rights as a citizen and a man. He must go to the polls with as little fear as a citizen of New York, and if the blacks make a majority of the people, they must be sustained in their right to govern. What! shall New York be overwhelmed with the votes of ignorant Irish, and the native Americans of Louisiana be driven from the polls, because they vote the Republican ticket? No; in a republican government the majority govern; and the Democratic party shall submit to the principles it announced. It shall drink the cup of its own poison to the dregs.

3. The act of naturalization must no more be perverted into a fraud upon the people. You have said the truth in the Times, according to the Constitution. The act of naturalization is a national act. It makes a national citizen, and no State court has anything to do with it. Every intelligent lawyer knows that the mode of naturalizing before the late election, was, in thousands of cases, illegal, even if done with no bad motives. In Ohio, in several counties, the clerks of the Probate Courts went out with blanks and naturalized people wherever they could be found. These persons, in some instances, have been arrested, and I hope will be visited with the utmost penalties of the law. Congress will take this matter in hand, and I hope no State court will be allowed to make citizens of the United States. It has been a mere cringing to the false view of State Rights which the Democratic party has constantly been cherishing, till at last it nearly destroyed the Republic.

DISTRESSING.

Mr. Chaloner Drowned.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, 18th.]

On Monday afternoon last, between three and four o'clock, Mr. John Chaloner, who lives in Delhi township, accompanied by his wife, started on a visit to an old friend who resides on Dry Fork, in Kentucky, not far back from the Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Chaloner took a skiff at Anderson's Ferry, and pushed out in the river for the opposite side. When about halfway across, one of the oars slipped from its socket and fell from his hand into the water, and, in attempting to catch it, the boat lurched and threw Mr. Chaloner overboard. By the time he arose to the surface the boat had glided several yards down the river, and Mrs. C., in attempting to grasp the remaining oar so as to reach it to her husband, also fell overboard, and as she fell caught hold of the oar which was still fast to the skiff; she managed to catch hold of the side of the boat and buoy herself up until rescued by a man named Kershaw, who was felling a tree on the Kentucky side of the river. Mrs. C. says she did not see her husband after he arose the first time, and as he could not swim, he failed to reach the skiff, and was drowned. Mrs. Chaloner offers a reasonable reward for the recovery of the body.

☞ Congressman Schenck has taken umbrage at the Dayton Journal, and is to establish a new paper at Dayton, Ohio, with a capital of $100,000.

THE NAUGHTIEST.

"A Mighty Bad Woman."

[From the New Orleans Times, 14th.]

At 3 yesterday morning died Ellen Quinlan, or "Corkonian Ellen," at the Stockholm coffee-house and dance-house, No. 21 Barracks street. The fact that the deceased was a representative, not only of the spirits that frequented this establishment, but of all of those of Gallatin and Barracks streets—of the "Green Tree," "Shoemakers," "Amsterdam," and other similar dance-houses of this portion of the city, entitles her to a prominent mention among the frail "Girls of the Period."

About eleven years ago Ellen was a servant girl of twenty years of age, contented to earn her living in that humble capacity, and to live a sober and domestic life in the society of her husband. The latter died and left her without any friends or resources. As likely as not the question presented to her mind was one of prostitution or starvation. The proper answer of course was that she ought to have died at once as a martyr. If the world could not afford that she would live virtuously. It was not however the answer that she gave to the question.

After the ordinary round of infamy, which did not cause death in her case through liquor or excessive dissipation, she succeeded by dint of former labor and hard training and natural force of character, in getting possession of the "Stockholm Dance House" (eleven years ago) and retaining as mistress the dangerous command from that time to this.

The neighborhood was one of the best for that line of business in the city. It was of convenient access to the shipping and steamboats—to the rivermen and sailors. A floating population altogether of one kind and another formerly estimated at 100,000 men during a year. It was about Gallatin and Barracks that all the wild spirits would congregate. No one then needed to be told of the neighborhood. The reeling form—the drunken leer—the presence of a motley population from the four quarters of the earth—would soon inform the visitor better than any guide of his presence among burglars, thieves, cut-throats, the scum of every nation, and the fast men and fast women about. The place was virtually beyond town, the domain of law at one time, and would frequently require a charge of the police if any visit was made at all.

Having now secured a good market stand for this line of business, Corkonian Ellen did not fail of success. No other business conducted so regardless of all received rules, ever prospered better. For eleven years she turned day into night, and probably drank and wasted her forces as much as each of her visitors.

Still the profits were large enough to provide her with considerable sums of money over and above all such extravagance. For instance, although her establishment was obviously of the lowest and most disreputable kind, she placed so long ago $1,200 on deposit in Boston, that she herself could not remember what she had done with her certificates, or in what bank the money had been deposited.

During her lifetime she is supposed to have accumulated about $20,000 independent of the sums she lost and threw away.

About two months ago, although she had lived but a little more than thirty years altogether, and had accumulated a small fortune, it became evident that her days in this world were numbered. The business was falling into disorder—her dance-house, from employing more than a dozen girls, as formerly, had been reduced down to two—then to one. Her oldest friends never could remember the day when she was sober. But during this time the business was virtually at a standstill. The physician was called in, and then the notary, and even Corkonian Ellen had to look the thought of death steadily in the face.

Although it was evident that she could not live but a few months, and had nobody dearer than a sister whom she had not seen for years to leave her money to, the fact did not in any respect alter her mode of life. If anything, she drank the vitreous liquors of her own establishment with more zeal than ever on the day preceding her death.

On Tuesday she was attacked with one of those jerking fits which with habitual drunkards precedes dissolution. Her hands then trembled so much that she could with difficulty carry a glass to her lips.

About 9 o'clock a servant was called and ordered to go for a fresh demijohn of liquor. Not much attention was paid to her request, as she was evidently dying. Two hours later, on entering her room, the door of which had to be burst open, a large demijohn was occupying a conspicuous place on the table, and the miserable and dying wretch was found with her mouth filled with bloody foam. She either did not know or could not tell what was the matter, and could only then moan and press her hand on her chest to indicate the seat of her disease.

The corpse was exposed yesterday in the dance room which had been the scene of her labors and her triumphs, for eleven years. It was carefully and elaborately prepared for sepulture, and an elegant coffin of mahogany or rosewood was prepared to contain her remains. But the orchestral stall was empty, the bar-room properties had been removed and the place looked generally empty and deserted, save by a few of the girls who had formerly plied their vocation in the house and neighborhood. The deceased had made twenty thousand dollars, as was supposed, out of the business by the dance house itself and liquors, by prostitution, and as likely as not, by robbing many of her visitors.

But no nearer approach to a mourner was seen than in Officer Wallace, who conducted us through the premises, and a few dance-girls of the neighborhood.

"Shards and stones," and not "maiden strewments," are placed upon her grave.

OLD BOURBON.

The Whisky Ring Frauds and Mr. Evart's Letter About Them.

[From the New York World, 16th.]

The following is said, by a person who has seen the original, to be a copy of the letter of Attorney General Evarts to District Attorney Courtney, ordering the suspension of the trial of the indictments for frauds in whisky against the officers of the Kentucky Bourbon Company:

SIR:—Understanding that the indictments against Albert Blaisdell and others, and D. Kemner and others, are about to be brought to trial at this term, on fuller consideration you are hereby directed to suspend them until further orders, unless the defendants should themselves insist upon immediate trial. Yours respectfully,

WM. M. EVARTS, Attorney General.

This letter, upon its face, is a little extraordinary, inasmuch as it comes from the Attorney General, who has, by law, no power to instruct District Attorneys. That duty is by statute devolved on the Solicitor of the Treasury Department. The President has, of course, a general authority under the Constitution to give orders to District Attorneys in suits in which the United States is a party, and it is probable that Mr. Evarts was in this matter but a conduit of the commands of President Johnson. There is a great fuss making by certain journals because Mr. Evarts saw fit to grant a temporary indulgence to these accused persons on condition, or in hope that they divulge facts important for the government to know. Is that anything extraordinary? Does it not happen every day in detecting and punishing counterfeiters? Did it not happen at Brooklyn in the Callicott frauds? That the Kentucky Bourbon people had aiders and abettors among government officers, we have no manner of doubt. But on the other hand, we have not a particle of knowledge that Mr. Courtney was implicated with them, or any other whisky chief. In fact, we have never seen any charges against him from a responsible source.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

(For particulars see advertisements.)

Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	3 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA No. 2	3 P. M.
Evansville	CHARMER	2 P. M.
Tennessee River	KATE ROBINSON	2 P. M.
Memphis	ST. FRANCIS	10 A. M.
Memphis	NORMAN	5 P. M.
New Orleans	PEYTONA	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—November 18.

America, Cincinnati.	Gen. Buell, Cincinnati.
Belle Vernon, Pittsburgh.	J. L. Graham, Madison.
Tarascon, Henderson.	Dove No. 2, Ky. river.
Emperor, Pittsburgh.	Ida Rees, Pittsburgh.
Champion, St. Louis.	Anna, Cincinnati.

DEPARTURES—November 18.

America, Cincinnati.	Gen. Buell, Cincinnati.
Belle Vernon, Evansville.	J. L. Graham, Madison.
Tarascon, Henderson.	Dove No. 2, Ky. river.
Emperor, St. Louis.	Ida Rees, New Orleans.
Falls City, Green river.	Champion, Cincinnati.
Anna, St. Louis.	Louisville, New Orleans.

BOATS IN PORT.

St. Francis, city wharf.	Richmond, Portland.
Morning Star, Portland.	Indiana, Portland.
LeClaire, city wharf.	Peytona, city wharf.
Palestine, Portland.	Sallie, Portland.
Mary Houston, city wharf.	John Lumsden, city wharf
Norman, city wharf.	Tempest, city wharf.
Pink Varble, Portland.	

THE RIVER continues to swell slowly at this point, and in the twenty-four hours ending at 6 P. M. yesterday, had risen six inches, with 6½ feet water in the canal, 4½ feet in the chute, and 8½ feet on the rocks. The weather yesterday was cold and cloudy. Business was active on the wharf, and all the boats that left had fair trips.

The Peytona and barges will leave the city wharf at 5 P. M. to-day for New Orleans.

The Norman is announced for Memphis at 5 P. M. to-day.

The Kate Robinson will leave the city wharf at 2 P. M. to-day for Tennessee river.

Those who design going down the river to-day will do well to secure a state-room on the packet Charmer. The Charmer was recently purchased by Jno. James, Esq., proprietor of Corn Island, in Spencer county, Ind., and widely known as one of the largest and most successful farmers in Southern Indiana. He bought the Charmer for cash down, and has the liberality and sagacity to give his passenger guests their money's worth. Captain Barclay is a guarantee that all things will be kept in order. The office is in the custody of Messrs. Triplet and Sam James, while Jno. James will see that freight is properly cared for and put out at the right landing. The Charmer is in good hands, and so will travelers be who enroll themselves among her passengers.

NEW STEAMER ST. FRANCIS.—As the name imports, this new steamer was built for the St. Francis river trade, to ply between the ports of Memphis and Wittsburg—a distance of 300 miles, through the cotton growing regions. The St. Francis has just been completed, and will descend the falls at 10 A. M. to-day, and depart for Memphis. This is the fourth boat built bearing the name of St. Francis, all built and furnished here, and all for Capt. Thomas R. Bowman, her commander and chief owner, who has worn out six boats in the trade during his career, and never met with but one accident in his twenty years' experience, and that of a trivial character, involving no loss of life. This is the fourth St. Francis, each of which was an improvement upon its predecessor, and this, the last and best of the fleet, as well as the most complete and serviceable. As time saved is money made, and it has been a desideratum and main object to have a boat completed in the shortest possible period. We note it as a fact, elucidating the expertness and expedition of our mechanics that the St. Francis was planned, laid out, and constructed all complete within the space of three months. The keel was laid on the 19th of August, and long are the 19th of November she will leave port on her first trip.

The following are the dimensions of the St Francis: Length of hull 175 feet, beam 32 feet, depth of hold 6 feet 4 inches; all extra fastened and heavily built to meet the full requirements of the cotton trade. She has a superior, easy, light draught model, which, considering her strength, gives her an unusual light draught of water. The motive power consists of two main engines, each with cylinders 20 inches in diameter, and 6 feet length of stroke, working a water wheel 28 feet in diameter, with paddles or buckets 8 feet in length. She has 3 boilers, each 24 feet in length and 38 inches in diameter, with two return flues in each boiler. She is also furnished with a separate boiler to run the auxiliary engines for hoisting freight, &c., making the craft as perfect as the progress of the times admits, with nothing omitted for safety, use or convenience. She has steam capstan, doctor, engine, steam pumps, fire engines, &c., all complete.

The cabin of the St. Francis is full length, with the addition of a large texas or upper cabin for both officers and passengers, as well as roomy side houses, pantry, barbershop, bath rooms, &c.; all and everything requisite for the comfort and convenience of passengers; and all in all, we pronounce her the best, most useful, durable and stylish craft that has ever yet graced the waters of the St. Francis, or entered the port of Wittsburg.

The builders of this fine craft deserve the highest meed of praise for their skill and cunning, and are as follows: The hull, iron work, ship carpenters' outfit, &c., all by James Howard & Co., of Jeffersonville, who have no superiors; the machinery, complete, by John B. Davies, of the famous Washington foundry; the cabin and joiner work, complete, by those master mechanics, McClaran, Coggshall & Bell, of the steam planing mill; the painting by John Briner; the rich and solid furniture by the enterprising house of John A. Dickinson; the tin work, stoves and copper work outfit by J. Bridgford & Co., and the pantry ware, &c., by Wm. Jack and O. Y. Prescott, of Memphis.

The St. Francis leaves in charge of the veteran Captain Thomas R. Bowman, who has no superior in the trade, and deserves full success.

The steamer J. N. McCullough, which left this port on Tuesday afternoon for Pittsburg, with a cargo of 580 sacks of wheat, 10 hhds of tobacco, a lot of baled hay, and several lots of miscellaneous freight, collided with the towboat Tiger and barges, bound down, one mile above Madison, Ind., Tuesday night about 10 o'clock. The McCullough was struck by one of the barges just aft of the boilers, on the starboard side, tearing the whole side off for twenty or thirty feet, causing her to sink in three minutes in seventeen feet water. The deck sweep, a boy, is missing, and is probably drowned. All the rest of the passengers and crew were saved. The steamer Melnotte went to her assistance, and took all on board to shore. Two of the barges of the Tiger, containing coal, were sunk by the collision, and one probably is a total loss. A number of rumors were current in the city, one of which was that two deck passengers from this city had been drowned. From the best information that we could get, the rumor was without foundation. When the Anna passed yesterday the McCullough was lying nearly in the channel, opposite the porkhouse at the upper end of Madison, with three feet water on her cabin floor. She is badly sunk, but will probably be raised. The wheat, which was the greater portion of her cargo, was shipped by Moorhead & Co., of this city, and was insured. The night was dark and stormy, the wind blowing up stream, and, as the McCullough had just left Madison, and probably had fired up with green coal, the supposition is that the smoke from her chimneys prevented the pilot from seeing the towboat.

The Falls City left for Green river yesterday with all she could carry. She received considerable freight at Jeffersonville.

The crew of the Dove No. 2, after the present trip, will take charge of the Wren and run her in the trade between Kentucky river and Cincinnati. The Dove, in charge of Capt. Sanders, will continue in her old trade.

The Anna for St. Louis added here 1,000 bbls. of cement, 25 tons miscellaneous freight and 20 passengers, and passed down over the falls.

The Ida Reese, heavily freighted, passed yesterday bound for Texas. She will hereafter ply in Trinity river. Among her passengers was the notorious Belle Boyd, the Confederate spy, who was en route to Galveston to play an engagement in that city.

The Mary Houston, Captain Dunham's new boat, had her chimneys placed in position yesterday.

A number of the coal fleet which left Pittsburg on the present rise arrived yesterday. We noticed the following: Greyhound, Keystone, Leader, Tom Rees, Wild Cat, and Collier. The greater portion of their tows were for this market. The Greyhound dropped 15 barges through the canal, which will be taken South.

☞ There is a marked improvement in river business along the lower Ohio. A good deal of grain is moving, and shipments of stock, produce, poultry, &c., South is steadily increasing. Nearly all the ascending boats, from whatever port, bring good cargoes. In the Memphis trade there is marked activity, while business between St. Louis and the Ohio river ports shows a steady and most encouraging increase.

The Indiana, for New Orleans, added considerable freight at Evansville and has engagements enough below to send her out of the Ohio river with a splendid trip.

The Empire, while loading with cotton for Cincinnati at Memphis, on Friday night, sprung a leak and came near sinking. Her pumps were kept going until she left there Saturday noon.

The Will. S. Hays entered protest at Memphis, having damaged some of the freight in her hold by striking a reef, which opened her stern, causing her to ship sixteen inches of water.

The Pittsburg low-pressure Galetia has come to grief. She was prevented from leaving Kansas City on Saturday by an attachment.

Mr. E. T. Whiting, of Louisiana, Missouri, has contracted at Metropolis for a new ferry-boat to take the place of the present ferry at that town. The new boat is to be 135 feet long and 42 foot beam. It is to be finished before the first of March, and will cost without the machinery $10,800. The machinery is to be made at Louisiana, and will cost $7,000, making the entire cost of the boat $17,800.

The convention of steamboatmen met at St. Louis on Tuesday, in accordance with the call of the General Superintendent. Among the delegates were Capts. R. H. Woolfolk and B. C. Levi, of Louisville; Geo. H. Kirk and John A. Stevenson, of New Orleans; John A. Williamson and J. W. Batchelor, of Cincinnati; O. W. Davis, of Nashville; H. T. Dexter and L. A. Fowler, of Evansville; J. P. Fitzgerald and G. G. Russell, of St. Louis. Capt. Bryson, of the Union Marine Charitable Association, of St. Louis, was invited to address the convention. He stated that among the questions that would come up for consideration, the first in importance would be that of reshipment; and, second, a more prompt and commercial method of intercommunicating rates among the various subordinate associations.

The U. S. Marshal has notices under the following heads in New Orleans papers: D. Blunt, Trank & Co. vs. steamboat Caddo, her tackle, &c.; Spencer Field vs. steamboat Lida Norvell, her tackle, &c.; Wilbur T. Trevett vs. steamer Frank Pargoud.

River Telegrams.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 18.—Weather cloudy and cold. River five feet seven inches and at a stand. Mercury 42 deg.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 18.—Weather clear and cool. River rising steadily. Departed—Thompson, Dean, and Commonwealth, for St. Louis; Milbrey, for Louisville; Romeo, for Evansville; Coosa, for Cincinnati; Mississippi, for New Orleans.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 18.—The river is falling. Five feet large on Harpeth shoals. Weather clear and cool. Arrived—A. Baker, from Cairo; Mollie Gratz, from Louisville; Robert Moore, from Cincinnati. Cotton stiffer; low middling at 19¾ to 20c; good ordinary at 19¼ to 19½c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—Arrived—Emma No. 3, New Orleans; Melnotte, from St. Louis; S. J. Hale, from Memphis. Departed—Darling, for Memphis; J. H. Groesbeck, for New Orleans; Charmer, for Evansville, and Kate Robinson, for Tennessee river. River stationery with 18 feet in the channel, and 84 feet under the bridge. Weather clear, cool, and cloudy. Mercury 40.

CAIRO, Nov. 18.—Alice Deane, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 9 P. M.; Clifton, Cincinnati to Memphis, 9 P. M.; Nashville, Evansville and return, 9 P. M.; Indiana, Louisville to New Orleans, 9 P. M.; Belle Memphis, Memphis to St. Louis, 6 A. M.; Cora S., Cincinnati to Arkansas river, 2 P. M.; Watts, Eastport to St. Louis, 2 P. M.; City of Cairo, St. Louis to Memphis, 5 P. M.; America, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 9 P. M.; Cumberland, Evansville packet, 7 P. M. River fell 10 inches. Weather clear.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—Arrived—Ben Campbell, St. Paul; Stonewall, New Orleans; Maggie Hays, Pittsburg; Antelope, and barges, Ohio river; Isabella, Tennessee river; Davenport, Andy Johnson, and Diamond Joe, Keokuk; Remihah, Grand river.

Departed—Davenport, Sheridan, and Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Marble City, Memphis; Lady Gay, and Evening Star, New Orleans; Glendale, Pittsburg.

River still falling: about 7 feet to Cairo and 5½ feet to Keokuk. All the upper streams are falling. Weather cold and cloudy and snow has fallen briskly since 4 P. M. Quite a number of the upper Mississippi river steamers are laid up for the winter. Freights for the South are scarce, but for the Ohio river there is some activity.

From Our Exchanges.

The St. Louis Democrat of Tuesday says:

The steamer Kate Kinney, bound hence to New Orleans, on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, ran hard aground on the gravel bar at Hat Island, over one hundred miles below this city, and at latest advices the utmost endeavors of her crew had failed to get her off. The City of Cairo, bound up, went to her assistance, but could not pull her off, and in the effort injured the Kate's side. She abandoned her after bringing a flat or barge alongside. The Adam Jacobs next came along and took two flatboats to her, into which she transferred her cargo, thereby lightening sufficiently to float off. The Jacobs left her at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening. The Kinney's head was pointed down stream, and she was about two hundred yards down on what is generally a dry portion of the bar. There was nine feet of water on the Missouri side of the bar and mark twain on the Illinois side. The river was falling rapidly. This steamer was aground in this river, somewhat in the same condition, same week, this time last year. Experts say the Kinney ought to have gotten off before this time. Berthoud and Frame are her pilots. She ran so hard aground that she had not moved an inch, apparently, from the time she struck up to the time the Jacobs left her, 7 P. M.

Since the late "unpleasantness" between Captains Cannon and Leathers at New Orleans, those gentlemen have become reconciled, and are again the warmest of friends. The encounter occurred in the office of Messrs. Kennett & Bell, and very little claret was drawn. The misunderstanding was a very simple affair. Leathers had gone to Louisville for the Belle Lee without consulting the Cannon clique, and returning, intimating that he wanted Saturday for the Lee in the Vicksburg trade, while they wanted to put the Gov. Allen in. The Allen is now the Saturday packet, Leathers in command, and the Bart Able runs in opposition, with a good prospect of the Belle Lee going in also as a competitor.

A submarine was towed yesterday from below the docks to the bridge dam, for the purpose probably of pumping out the cavity again.

The Pittsburg Commercial of Monday says:

ADDITIONAL COAL DEPARTURES.—Since our last the following boats got away: For Cincinnati—Lioness, 10 barges, containing 110,000 bushels. For Louisville—Tom Rees, 7 barges, with 75,000 bushels. These will probably be the last departures until we have more water.

The St. Louis Republican of Tuesday says:

The organization of a new packet line to ply between this city and New Orleans was perfected yesterday, and in our advertising columns will be found the announcement of the Columbian, Capt. Barnes, as the pioneer of the new line, which will consist of the following named steamers, viz: Columbian, Capt. Wm. Barnes, D. C. Adams, Clerk; Post Boy, Capt. M. H. Carpenter; Stonewall, Capt. Jas. P. McKinney, C. Kilbert, Clerk; Gerard B. Allen, Capt. D. L. Keiser, Charles A. Farris, Clerk; Glasgow, Capt. W. P. Lamothe, W. U. Lamothe, Clerk; Henry S. Turner, Capt. James Yore, Joseph Widden, Clerk; Cornelia, Capt. K. Baker, J. W. Yeats, Clerk; Peoria City, Capt. D. H. Silver, Tom W. Shields, Clerk; Henry Adkins, Capt. J. W. Terrill, H. Haner, Clerk; and Kate Kinney, Capt. R. K. Riley, Rolla Porter, Clerk.

These steamers are first-class in every respect, of large carrying capacity, light draft, fast, and of excellent accommodations for passengers. The officers are experienced and skillful boatmen, who will spare no effort to afford every facility to the shipper and traveler.

The wharf-boat used by the "O" line of Omaha packets has been dropped down to the foot of Walnut street, for the accommodation of the new line, which places the boats on an equal footing with those of the A. & M. S. Co., as drays can drive on board and be unloaded, without regard to the condition of the weather or fear of damaging the freight.

Captain Ed. Spencer, well known among shippers, has been appointed General Freight Agent, and will be found at his office, No. 8, City Buildings, ready at all times to furnish information or make contracts.

The Memphis Avalanche of Tuesday says:

The wharf-boats at Cairo are filled to overflowing with Southern freights. The wharf-boat proprietors refuse to pay the regular rates, and are trying to force the boats to cut rates. It is also rumored that the Illinois Central Railroad Company contemplate placing in the Cairo and New Orleans trade a large freight boat in opposition to the new organization. We hope the boats that belong to the association will maintain their rates. The present combination of steamers will insure success in a financial way, and afford better opportunities to compete with railroads. Every steamboat owner or captain who does not want to steamboat for glory instead of money, should be a member of the new organization and live up to its rules.

The Mobile Register of Sunday says:

Relative to the reported sinking of the Clara we learn that somewhere near Double bar, while running in the fog, she struck something, starting a plank, which caused considerable trouble and occasioned the throwing overboard of some three casks of tobacco and a cask of crockery, before the leak was found and the boat pumped out. After repairing the damage, which was slight, she proceeded on her trip, everything O. K.

The New Albany Commercial of Sunday says:

We are a decided advocate of the lately formed Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company. The good effects of this combination in the steamboat interests are marked and most encouraging. Rates of freight are not high, all things considered, and the "cutting rates" policy that has lately proved so injurious to steamboatmen, has given place to a system of rates fair and remunerative. The boats that have left so far, in the line, have all had good trips, and this will continue to be the case so long as the company's affairs are managed to prudently as at present.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

☞ Last night but two of Miss CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19 (by special request), HAMLET—Hamlet, Miss Charlotte Crampton.

☞ To-morrow benefit of Miss CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON.

☞ Saturday ONLY CHAMPTON MATINEE.

Turkey Shooting.

ANOTHER TURKEY SHOOTING will take place THIS AFTERNOON at Dutch Ditch.
d1 BEN. PULFORD.

GRAND MILITARY BALL
TO BE GIVEN BY THE
Helm Guards,
AT MASONIC TEMPLE,
ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1868.

Tickets $2—to be had of the members of the Guards only.

MANAGERS—Gen. Basil W. Duke, Lieut. W. N. Hughes, W. A. Owen, Corp. B. C. Payne, R. E. Cross, L. G. Tucker.

FLOOR MANAGERS—Capt. N. B. Peck, Serg't Sy. Crutcher, Serg't Sam. Casseday, Sergt. H. R. Delph, W. J. Garrelty, F. W. Quast, Sergt. Richard Hefferson, W. A. West, C. H. Engelis.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—I. J. Turpin, Lieut. C. B. Duvall, T. S. Perkins, O. F. LaDue, Brown Anderson.

STEAMBOATS.

For Owensboro and Evansville.
CHARMER .... P. K. BARCLAY, Master, Will leave the city wharf This Day, the 19th, at 2 P. M.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Cairo and Memphis.
NORMAN .... GEO. DICKINSON, Master. Will leave as above on This Day, the 19th, at 5 P. M. from city wharf.
T. M. ERWIN & CO., Agents.

For Wheeling, Parkersburg, and Pittsburg.
BELLE VERNON .... DARRAGH, Master. Will leave as above on Saturday, the 21st, at 5 P. M.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

Regular Express Line for Cairo and St. Louis.
MELNOTTE .... KENNISTON, Master. Will leave as above on Saturday, the 21st, at 12 M. from city wharf.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Cairo and Memphis.
NORMAN .... Master. Will leave as above on This Day, the 19th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Memphis and Arkansas River.
CHEYENNE .... KYLE, Master. Will leave as above on Saturday, the 21st, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Arkansas River, Direct.
MINNIE .... JOHN DOYLE, Master. Will leave as above on Saturday, the 21st, at 4 P. M.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

Regular Evansville Packet.
CHARMER .... BARCLAY, Master. Will leave as above on Thursday, the 19th, at 12 M.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

Regular Memphis and White River Independent Packet.
DES ARC .... JOHN A. ELLIOTT, Master. Leaves Memphis every Monday ... receipts given ... points on White ... rivers. [n18 d5] MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Memphis.
ST. FRANCIS .... BOWMAN, Master. Will leave as above on Thursday, the 19th, at 10 A. M. from city wharf.
JAS. W. FORSEE & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.
PEYTONA .... J. L. SHALLCROSS, Master. Will leave as above on Thursday, the 19th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Eastport and Florence.
KATE ROBINSON .... ASA MASON, Master. Will leave as above on Thursday, the 19th, at 12 M.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
The low-pressure
RICHMOND .... NEAL, Master. Will leave as above on Saturday, the 21st, at 5 P. M.
E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

Tennessee and Cumberland River Freight.

FOR the lowest through rates for the above rivers, call on Messrs. Judge & Forsee. All contracts for freights made by them will be carried out, and goods delivered according to original bill of lading.
FOWLER, LEE & CO.,
se12 df Transfer Agents, Paducah, Ky.

Memphis, White River, and Little Rock United States Mail Line PACKET COMPANY.

The splendid side-wheel passenger steamers LIBERTY No. 3, COMMERCIAL and MAYFLOWER leave Memphis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M. for all points on White river, connecting at Devall's Bluff with the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock and Hot Springs.
☞ Time from Memphis to Little Rock 48 hours.
Freight receipted through to all points on the above line [au21 dsp] JUDGE & FORSEE, Agents.

Adams' Ark. River U. S. Mail Line, JOHN D. ADAMS, Sup't.

Leaves Memphis on Mondays and Thursdays. ☞ For through bills of lading to Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Dardanelle, and Fort Smith apply to
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents,
oct31 dtf No. 30 Fourth street.

Regular Memphis and White River Independent Packet.
DES ARC .... JOHN D. ELLIOTT, Master, Leaves Memphis every Monday at 5 o'clock P. M.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE,
nov4 Wed,Th and Fri tf Agent, 36 Fourth st.

FOR CINCINNATI.
OLD RELIABLE
U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 50, including meals and state-room—☞ one dollar less than by railroad.

UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT 10 A. M. One of the
GEN. LYTLE .... SAM. HILDRETH, Master.
GEN. BUELL .... C. DAVID, Master.
landing at all intermediate points.

EVENING LINE AT 3 P. M. One of the new and splendid double-decked palace steamers
AMERICA .... D. WHITTEN, Master
UNITED STATES .... R. WADE, Master,
landing only at Madison.

☞ Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.
☞ Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.
☞ One night and two hundred and fifty miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.
☞ Tickets for sale and baggage checked on board the steamers for all points East.
☞ All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
sep18 dtf JOE CAMPION, Agent.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
oc29 d&wly NEW YORK.

Southern Journal of Music.

THIS is a monthly periodical of sixteen pages—six of which is the choicest music—if itself worth 60 cents each number. The Journal is now in its second year. There is no other similar enterprise south of the Ohio river. Delivered to city subscribers at $1 25 per year; sent out of the city by mail $1 per year; sample copies 10 cents. Address WM. McCARRELL, 161 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.
no5 deod3m&wlam

THEODORE POLHEMUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
COTTON SAIL DUCK,
And all kinds of Cotton Canvas,
14 to 156 inch wide.
Felting Duck, Car Covering, Bagging, Ravens Duck, Sail Twines, &c., Seamless Bags, "Montana" and "Ontario," American and English Bunting.
59 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
E. A. BRINKERHOFF, J. SPENCER TURNER, THEODORE POLHEMUS, H. D. POLHEMUS, Special.
ja27dly

N. B.
HENRY DEPPEN,
Merchant Tailor,
Main Street,

HAVING determined, by December 10th, to close out his large and rare stock of GENUINE FOREIGN GOODS, now offers to the public, at prices below those of New York, the finest assortment of OVERCOATINGS and SUITINGS to be found in the country. Here is a rare chance for gentlemen of taste to select, at EXCEEDINGLY LOW FIGURES, garments from the most novel and elite new European patterns. Commencing this day, I shall manufacture in the finest style, at such reduced prices as cannot fail to suit all.
HENRY DEPPEN, Merchant Tailor,
no9dtf Main street, bet. Third and Fourth.

Alexander House
COR. SEVENTH & MARKET.
FARE TWO DOLLARS PER DAY.
MRS. JO. B. ALEXANDER & CO., Proprietors.

AL. S. SMITH. GRAN. W. SMITH.
SMITH BROS.,
UNDERTAKERS,
S. W. corner Jefferson and Seventh streets,
DEALERS IN
Self-sealing Burial Cases and all styles of Metallic Burial Cases, Caskets, and Wooden Coffins
OF SUPERIOR MAKE AND FINISH.
All calls promptly attended to either day or night.
n15 tTu&Th3m

No. 291 West Main.

I HAVE taken the above A No. 1 business house at a reasonable rent for 12 months, and desire a partner with 50,000 to 60,000 dollars capital to engage in a General Produce business—receiving all orders from the South or North. None but a No. 1 business man need apply, and well-recommended at that. A strictly cash business will be done.
no5 dim JAMES T. EDMUNDS.

C. CAMPBELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. 68 THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, is just receiving a new supply of Fall and Winter Goods.

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP!
John B. Davies,
MANUFACTURER of Marine, Land, and Portable Steam Engines, Grist and Saw Mill Machinery, Tobacco, Cotton, and Hay Presses and Screws, Sheet Iron, Brass and Copper Work of all descriptions, Wrought Iron Pipe and Steam Fittings, Stocks and Water Gauges, Whistles, &c.
Corner Main and Ninth Sts., Louisville, Ky.
fe6 deodtf

IMPORTANT to DISTILLERS.

PRIME RYE MALT,
PRIME CORN MALT,
PRIME BARLEY MALT,
PRIME HOPS, SACCHROMETERS, &c.
Always on hand and for sale at the Kentucky Malt House, Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.
JOHN ENGELS, Louisville, Ky.
no1 deod3m&wl